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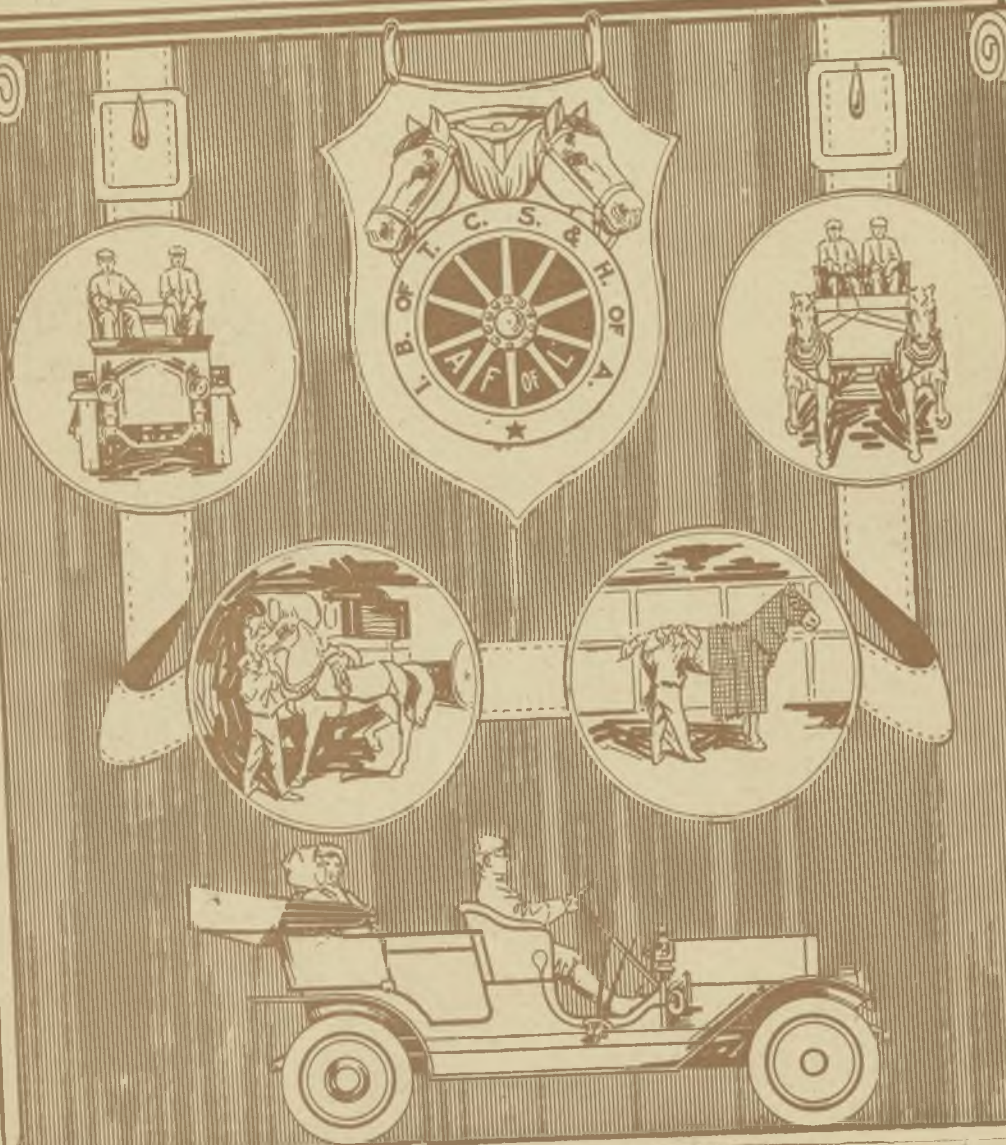






DECEMBER, 1912

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA







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# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS



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## THE TRUTH ABOUT MEATS



HE News has repeatedly called attention to the difference between meat prices in England and in the United States.

It has urged the abolition of the tariff on import cattle and foreign meats, and has called attention to the charge that the American packing houses have been gradually gaining firmer holds in the export trade in the Argentine and Australia, the two greatest meat producing countries in the world. These observations are strikingly borne out by data gathered by government and other experts and made public at the instance of the Democratic national committee. On September 26 comparative prices were obtained in London and New York, the quotations in London being on "United States beef":

London. New York.  
Cents. Cents.

Roast prime beef	13	24
Brisket of beef...	11	18 to 25
Sirloin steak....	13	28 to 30
Porterhouse ....	24	32
Round steak ....	17	22 to 26

This difference at first is hardly conceivable, London being some three thousand miles from the domestic shops. But here are the reasons: (1) The American tar-



iff; (2) the operation of American packing houses in the Argentine, thereby diverting shipments that might come to the United States in spite of the tariff. Thousands of tons of beef yearly are shipped from the Argentine to England, but few to the United States. In England these shipments keep the price down; in the United States the price follows the natural tendency to rise because of decreasing production and increasing consumption.

The prices quoted in London may not have been on beef slaughtered in the United States, and as to this it does not matter. The United States at one time was the greatest meat exporting country in the world. In 1902, 257,000,000 pounds of meat was exported to England; in 1911, 19,600,000 pounds. English exports from the Argentine increased from 103,000,000 pounds in 1902 to 684,500,000 pounds in 1911. These determine the price of beef in London, hence what beef is imported into London from the United States must sell at the Argentine figure.

Custom reports show that imports of cattle or beef from the Argentine to the United States are negligible. In the early stages of high prices the American tariff—virtually prohibitory—kept out foreign beef. But when American prices reached their present level it appeared that, despite the tariff, Argentine beef could be brought in and sold at less than the price demanded by the packers. James D. Whelpley, a commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who investigated conditions in the Argentine, says that Chicago meat companies already have obtained “a decided, if not dominating, influence” over the Argentine market.—Indianapolis News.

### ANTI-SLIPPING DEVICES

A generous member offered, through the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, not long ago a prize of \$500 for the best emergency device to put on a horse's hoof to prevent him from slipping. The prize has been awarded to the inventor of the chain and strap overshoe, which has been on the market for some time.

Possibly the award may have been merited, but nothing yet devised under the sun will prevent a horse from slipping on a smooth macadam paved street, because no matter how good a calk or holding projection may be fastened to the hoof it will be of little benefit if it has nothing to hold to. It is true that some kinds of material have more friction than others, as for instance rope, or any surface of a loose composition that wears unevenly, but even smooth rubber will slip on a smooth surface. Sharp calks will prevent horses from slipping on snow or ice because the calks cut into it and thus furnish a hold for the foot, but they are not of much use on smooth pavements where the horse is obliged to pull a heavy load. The only device that will prevent a draft horse from slipping on smooth or icy pavements is something of very large surface made of rope, rubber, leather or some other friction material. But of course a surface large enough to give the necessary holding quality would be so large as to be awkward if not absolutely dangerous to the horse.

Rubber hoof pads and rope inserts are the best anti-slipping devices yet invented for smooth city streets. They wear out quickly and are not easily put on or taken off, but nothing has thus far been made that will take their place.—The Blacksmith and Wheelwright.



### Weekly News Letter from the A. F. of L.

The drivers of Madrid, Spain, are very well organized, and lately are going into the co-operative business, buying up their former employers. Why cannot this be done in this country, when an employer refuses to deal with the union and forces his men on strike? Why cannot the drivers, assisted by the local union, get the business and run it themselves? They do it in Spain.

The Drivers' Corporation has more than 4,000 members; that is to say, same embraces all the fellow workers of that grade with the exception of about 150. The peculiarity of this corporation, besides its trade union duties, lies in a co-operative movement, the object of which is no less than to take over the entire driving trade for the account of the organization. Together with the former proprietors, that is to say, for common account, the organization has for the last year and a half carried on the most important carriage and auto concern of Madrid, which owns 380 carriages, 416 horses and 19 automobiles. The capital of the company amounts to 2,500,000 francs, of which 400,000 francs have already been paid off. The company employs 310 laborers, 200 are drivers. Among the customers of this company are the first great hotels, the Chambers, the diplomatists, etc. The minimum wage of the laborers is 4 pesetas (hardly 3.20 marks), whereas the drivers earn with the tips about 9 pesetas. The entire net profit is used to pay off the capital. With the paying off of the capital the share of the old proprietors in the management of the concern decreases.

In the beginning the government favored this corporation, in which they saw a means to bring

the laborers under the existing order. Vandervelde, unfortunately, does not say, however, what steps have been taken to prevent a possible capitalistic degeneration of the corporation. But we have learned that at least so far the closest possible connection has existed with the labor movement, as the government was given to understand last year, when the transport workers arranged a strike of sympathy all over Spain to assist the striking miners in Bilbao. The drivers followed the call like one man. When Canalejas and the other ministers desired to be driven to Parliament as usual, the drivers refused to drive them and the ministers had to call for military automobiles. The strike only lasted one day, as the miners were successful and resumed work.

Washington.—The Thomas A. Edison Company has just released for production in motion picture theaters throughout the United States a film entitled "A Curable Disease." The prominent feature of the picture is taken from scenes at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. It is a strong, dramatic story, and deals with the "white plague," showing the conditions that arise in the life of a young linotype machine operator who contracts tuberculosis while working on a New York daily. As in nearly all films of this character, there is woven through it a love story. The principal figure is depicted as showing his deep affection for a young girl, and eventually his engagement and preparation for marriage. All goes well until within a few days of the wedding, when the machine operator hears from the doctor that he has become a victim of the dread disease. With the admonition of his medical adviser that he should not marry until cured, he takes advantage of the oppor-



tunity which the International Typographical Union presents to all of its members by immediately seeking entrance into the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The film then portrays all of the interesting points in connection with the home, "whose bounty is unpurchasable." The American Federation of Labor has just been notified in advance of the contemplated distribution of the film in order that publicity might be given through the Weekly News Letter to the organizations of labor throughout the country. Local organizations of labor desiring to have this film displayed should consult local moving picture theaters and inform the management of the existence of this film and the company which is in possession of it. A picture of this kind cannot but help to materially assist in informing the general public of the great work which is being done by the trades unions, and which, to a very large extent, is unknown to but very few outside of the trade unions themselves.

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—Kier Hardie Again Proclaims Faith in Efficacy of Unions—

Washington.—Upon the recent visit of Kier Hardie to this city he was tendered a banquet at one of the hotels by the local Socialist organization. President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and several other trade unionists were extended invitations to be present, and President Gompers attended. Kier Hardie is in this country making a speaking tour in the interest of the Socialist ticket, and came to Washington upon his own motion, as he stated, to call upon President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, the former having been known by Kier Hardie for many years. Mr. Hardie visited the Federation offices and spent some time in an in-

terview and looking through the offices of the Federation.

At the banquet Kier Hardie, while, of course, advocating Socialism, made many pertinent remarks with reference to the trade unions of this country. "There exists in this country friction between Socialism and the trade unions, and the shafts from the Socialists have been particularly directed toward the president of the American Federation of Labor. Whenever the time comes that any Socialist or combination of Socialists can demonstrate their ability to build up and maintain as strong and as effective an organization as the American Federation of Labor—the direct result of the efforts of Samuel Gompers and his colleagues—then the Socialists may have some foundation upon which to base their criticism. The trade unions," continued Mr. Hardie, "are not only essential, but absolutely necessary, and must be continued in their effective form, and nothing should be done by the Socialists or any one interested in the general building up of the workmen's movement to obstruct or disintegrate the unions of labor."

President Gompers followed Mr. Hardie and expressed himself as entirely in accord with the utterances of the distinguished Britisher in reference to the trade unions, and stated he could appropriate Hardie's speech as his own, with the elimination of the references to Socialism. Mr. Gompers drew attention to the fact that the conditions in America were unlike any other country on the globe. With its polyglot population, its tens of thousands of immigrants every year, its increasing colored population, and its threatened invasion by people of Oriental countries, presented a phase that had no comparison. President Gompers emphasized the fact that the Federation would continue in the



even tenor of its way to carry out its work as laid down by its members in the interest of the workers of the country, and that the labor movement of this country would still continue to work out its destiny according to the concept of its affiliates.—Weekly News Letter.

Washington. — The Supreme Court of Kansas has handed down a decision on the constitutionality of the law known as the "coercion act of Kansas," which was enacted in 1909. The act prohibits any employer, agent, etc., from demanding or influencing "any person or persons to enter into any agreement, either written or verbal, not to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization or association as a condition of securing employment or continuing in the employment of such employer, etc. \* \* \* Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof (the employer or agent) shall be fined in the sum not less than \$50 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days." The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers tested this law when several of their members were discharged by the Ackenhausen Saddlery Company because of their union membership. The district court held the act unconstitutional. The case was then appealed to the State Supreme Court. That court reversed the district court and remanded the case for a new trial. A second case under the same statute was before the court by the Kansas State Federation of Labor against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company for discharging three members of the Switchmen's Union because they refused to sign the following agreement: "Mr. T. P. Coppage, Superintendent 'Frisco Railroad Line, Fort Scott, Kas.: We, the undersigned, have agreed to abide

by your request, that is, to withdraw from the Switchmen's Union while in the service of the 'Frisco Company." The superintendent was fined \$500. The company appealed to the Supreme Court. The two cases were disposed of by the court at the same time. This decision has been handed down at a very opportune time. It is expected it will put a stop to a vicious practice that has been growing up in Kansas for some years. The court said: "An individual employe cannot coerce his employer from remaining a member of his association, but the individual employer may so coerce his employes unless restrained by law. The individual employe is in such a case pitted not only against his employer in contracting the conditions of employment, but also against the aggregation of associated employers. Such a condition tends to reduce employes to mere serfdom. \* \* \* Our statute denounces as crime the requiring or coercing of an employe to make a written or verbal contract as a condition of employment, that he will not join a labor organization. The employer has no right to interfere with the liberty of the employe. \* \* \* Labor unions are lawful and not inimical to the rights of employers. \* \* \* Liberty of lawful action being an inviolable right, the Legislature was within the exercise of its proper power in denouncing as criminal any attempt to coerce an employe under the resistless pressure of necessity to bargain away his liberty. \* \* \* An employer has no constitutional or inherent right to coerce or compel his employe to make any contract or agreement, written or verbal, which he does not wish to make, whatever may be the condition or purpose." The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers and the Kansas State Federation of Labor have rendered the people



of Kansas a great service in securing the enactment of this law and testing its provisions in the Supreme Court.

Hartford, Conn. — Representatives of the Central Labor Union of this city and active labor men in this section held an interview with the Governor of the State in regard to the treatment accorded Organizer Miles in Thompsonville. It will be remembered that Organizer Miles was shot at and roughly handled by supposed tough men of the Hartford Carpet Company, with a view to discouraging the efforts to organize the people employed in the carpet factories. The result of the antagonism toward labor organizers has intensified the situation, the employes being favorably disposed toward unionizing the entire plant. Efforts are to be continued to secure a large membership among the carpet workers and arrangements are being made to give organizers adequate protection against company detectives and thugs.

—Labor Temple Dedicated—

Quincy, Ill.—With appropriate exercises the Quincy, Ill., Labor Temple, a handsome edifice, was formally dedicated on Sunday, October 6. It is a three-story building, and is a magnificent tribute to the energy and persistence of the men of labor in this city, and will be a monument which will long stand as evidence of the humanitarian motives which inspired its builders.

Organized labor is wielding an influence upon every public question never attained before. The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demands of labor mean more than appears on the surface. They see that the demand for work is not

alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; that the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty to toil, but the humane means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment; and that the millions of hours of increased leisure to the overtasked workers signify millions of golden opportunities for lightening the burdens of the masses, to make the homes more cheerful, the hearts of the people lighter, their hopes and aspirations nobler and broader.

Toilers, organize. Let us carry on the good work, and in a few more revolutions of the earth upon its axis we shall have a better world—a better mankind. Waiting will not accomplish it; deferring till another time will not secure it. Now is the time for the workers of America to come to the standard of their unions and to organize as thoroughly, completely and compactly as is possible. Let each worker bear in mind the words of Longfellow:

In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!  
Be a hero in the strife!

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. \* \* \* I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE new parcel post law put into effect recently will be slightly experimented with shortly after the first of January, and afterward gradually be increased, according to the statement recently issued by Postmaster-General Hitchcock. At first the government intends to have the work done by contract, and as there are a great many teams to be employed in handling the parcels that will undoubtedly be sent through the parcel post within a few months, and later as the number of parcels increase, necessitating the employment of several other teams throughout the country, our organization is somewhat interested. It is well known in organized circles throughout the country that Mr. Hitchcock, or, in fact, any of Mr. Taft's cabinet, are not friendly to labor. Mr. Hitchcock despises a union man. He comes from the blackest town in this country against trade unions—Newton, Mass. His training and environment were such that all his life he believed that the formation of trade unions was nothing more or less than criminal. His treatment of the postoffice employes, especially the railway mail clerks, will never be forgotten by that class of workers, and unfortunately for our organization, it comes within his jurisdiction to put into practice this parcel post, although the bill was passed by a Democratic Congress. The conditions existing throughout the country at present in handling the United States mails, are such that the wages paid the drivers of wagons or automobiles in handling the mails are the lowest rate of wages paid to any driver or chauffeur in the several large cities throughout the country, with one exception—New York City—and the only reason why the men who handle the mail in New York City receive a decent wage, is because they are organized. They have their local union which is affiliated and chartered with our International, but in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, and the several other large cities, the men have no organization, and the contractor who does the work hires them for anything he can get men or boys to work for. Chicago is the best organized city in the country. The average wages of teamsters there are perhaps the highest of any city in the world, still, we find the men who drive the U. S. mail wagons in that city, the lowest paid teamsters in the district, and this condition prevails because of the contract system adopted by the government in this department.

We are going to request the newly elected Democratic administration to endeavor to put a stop to this disgusting condition now existing, and, if we can, influence it to have the government operate the teams and automobiles necessary in handling the parcels and the mails in the future. If it becomes absolutely necessary for the government to let the work out under contract, there is no reason why the government should not specify in the contract that union drivers should not be discriminated against; that the contractor shall not prevent the employes from organizing, and that existing wages of teamsters and chauffeurs in the district shall be paid by contractors handling the mails for the United States government. If other departments of the government, where contract work is done, specify that an eight-hour day must be enjoyed by men working for the contractor and that the union rate of wages shall prevail, why cannot this kind of a contract be put into prac-



tice in handling the United States mail and in the parcel post department in so far as the driver and chauffeur are concerned? We say that the government ought not only see to it that the men who are employed even indirectly by the government, such as in a case where a contract is let, and the work is done for the government, that the men receive the usual rate of wages that are enjoyed by the other men engaged at the same occupation in that district, but that the government of our country ought to be an ideal employer, paying better wages and obtaining better conditions for the men who work for the government either directly or indirectly.

Again, we see no reason why in large cities throughout the country, the citizens clause should not be embodied in all contracts let for hauling the mails or parcels. All other employes engaged in and around the postoffice have to be citizens, and in handling this government work, why not see that the contractors employ citizens? Under present conditions a contractor hauling U. S. mail in Chicago or Boston can employ a boy sixteen or seventeen years of age, in some cases for seven or eight dollars a week, and there is no redress or come-back. There is a United States citizen, the father of a family, deprived of employment because he cannot afford to work for such low wages.

As stated above, we are going to endeavor to have something done in this direction, toward eliminating this present condition, as soon as the new party gets into office, but it is absolutely useless for us to take it up at present with Mr. Hitchcock, because of the feeling he has for organized labor.

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ORGANIZERS FARRELL and McArthur are in Des Moines, Iowa, conducting a strike that has been in progress in that city for the past two months. The strike was caused by the unfairness of the employers who refused to allow their employes to continue their membership in our organization. The men were practically locked out. About two hundred and fifty men were involved. Our organizers have since signed up agreements covering over two hundred of the strikers, guaranteeing them better working conditions and establishing the union-shop. There are still about thirty men on strike, and we expect that within a few days our representatives will be able to help in placing those few men still on strike back at their employment under union conditions.

We desire to thank the president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor of Iowa and the president of the central body of Des Moines for the assistance rendered our organizers in this fight, and we request that our local unions in every city and town throughout the country affiliate with the central bodies and with the State branches in their respective districts, because great good can be obtained from such affiliation in helping to organize our craft and in assisting our unions when they become involved in trouble with their employers.

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THE election is over and the Democratic party is the victor. The country has not only elected a Democratic President, but that party will have a majority in Congress and will very likely control the United States Senate, giving it absolute power to legislate as it sees fit.



The Democratic party has been unquestionably a victim of circumstances. Owing to the disruption in the Republican party caused by the split brought about by the launching of a new party by Mr. Roosevelt and his followers the Democrats were victorious. It can clearly be seen, however, that the combined popular vote of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft is one million greater than the vote received by Mr. Wilson, proving conclusively that were it not for the split in the Republican party, the Democrats would hardly be successful. However, things are for the best perhaps. The country demanded a change and the old, stand-patters in the Republican party could continue in office no longer, because of the dissatisfaction existing throughout the country among the masses. Great strength was shown by the Socialist party in its vote throughout the nation. The Socialists polled almost twice as many votes as four years ago. However, there was no Socialist member elected to Congress. Undoubtedly through the combined efforts of the Republicans and Democrats in Milwaukee, the one Socialist congressman elected two years ago—Victor Berger—was defeated. It cannot be called a defeat for the Socialists because unquestionably the number of Socialists throughout the country are increasing every year.

The famous arch enemy of labor and representative of the trusts, Mr. Cannon, was given a discharge card from the Congress of the United States. He was defeated in his district by a Democrat who pledged himself to vote in the interest of labor. The only Republican leader who went to help old Uncle Joe in his district was Congressman McKinley, who was also an enemy of labor, and he in turn, was also defeated for re-election.

A great many lessons can be obtained from this recent general election. While the Democrats all over the country are rejoicing at their victory, at the same time it can be seen, as a result of the election, that the Democrats would not be victorious were it not for the split in the dominant Republican party, and unless the Democratic administration makes good by keeping its pre-election promises; unless it legislates in the interest of the working classes; unless it does different from what has been done in some of the southern States by certain Democratic politicians, its defeat in 1916 is an absolute certainty. But, we think it will make good. We have every reason to hope that the leaders of the Democratic party are sincere. Judging from the records of the last Democratic Congress, we have every reason to be hopeful for the future. Every measure in the interest of the working people that was presented to the last Congress was favorably acted upon by the Democratic congressmen, and, if in the future, the Democratic party now in power, will act as the last Democratic Congress did, and there is no reason to doubt but what the masses of the working people will be given justice, then the Democratic party can hold the reins of government indefinitely. On the contrary, should it prove unfaithful to the trust and confidence reposed in it by the working people of the nation who have generously given it their support in the recent election, that same power that was successful in electing it to office, will be put forth to defeat it on the first opportunity that presents itself in the future. The American Federation of Labor, while not directly endorsing any political party in the recent election, owing to the fact that the Democratic party, the Bull Moose party, and the Socialist party each contained in their platforms, very progressive legislation planks, at the same time it is well known throughout the country, that the millions of trade unionists were favor-



able to the Democratic party, and in nearly every instance gave it their undivided support. The Republican State of Illinois was carried by the Democrats, the best organized State in the union. The same can be said of New York, while Pennsylvania, which is not as well organized as either New York or Illinois, went against the Democratic party. This same condition prevailed throughout all the States in the nation. In the several States where organized labor was the strongest, the Democratic party was most successful. The American Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, put forth in its strongest terms, month after month, the favorable work done in behalf of Labor by the present Democratic Congress; also elaborated on the labor planks in the Democratic platform, so that union labor has had something to do toward helping in the election of the newly elected Democratic government, and we will patiently watch every act of the administration during the next four years. Undoubtedly there were a great many labor votes that went to the Bull Moose party, and it is also safe to say that the large vote which the Socialist candidate, Mr. Debs, obtained were the votes of the working people, but the greater majority of the workers voted the Democratic ticket, and expect results from the newly elected administration.

For a number of years the American Federation of Labor and the several national and international organizations connected therewith have been opposed to the establishment of a labor party, because of the fact that they believed it would take too long for this new labor party to obtain any power, and the necessity for immediate action or immediate relief was such that the labor movement of the country believed in adopting a policy to defeat the enemies of labor and elect to office the friends of labor. Therefore, in the recent election, the trade unions of the country lent their efforts toward electing to office members of the Democratic party, and unless the Democrats make good, now that they have absolute control, there is nothing for the toilers of the country to do but to form a labor party such as now exists in England and Germany. If such a party was formed, it would take but a short time to make itself of some importance, and with the combined efforts of the trade unionists and the Socialists, it would be but a few years until the labor vote in Congress would be sufficient to hold the balance of power between the other two parties. This condition will undoubtedly prevail if the Democratic administration betrays the confidence reposed in them by the workers of the nation. Or, perhaps, the entire labor vote of the country may be cast with the Socialist. Undoubtedly as time goes on the Socialist party will be less radical, more sane and conservative men will dictate the policies of the Socialist party of this country; some of the impossible doctrines today advocated will be eliminated, and when that time comes, when the Socialist party of this country gets down to the same working basis as the Socialists of England and Germany, undoubtedly the working classes of the nation will become affiliated with the Socialist party.

All these changes are possible in our political life. The nation is awakening; the people are becoming more intelligent and enlightened; the working classes today have realized the necessity of becoming interested in the political affairs of the nation, and there are great opportunities for the newly elected Democratic party. But there is also considerable danger of this party making mistakes. If Mr. Wilson does not make good with his absolute control of the United States Senate



and Congress, the Democratic party will undoubtedly be eliminated at the next general election.

Let us hope for the best. We have no reason to doubt their sincerity, and the trade unionists of the country will be willing to help in every way possible to bring that peace and confidence to the working people of the country so much needed today in this much disturbed and unsettled nation.

THE newspaper drivers' strike in Chicago, that has been on since the 1st of May, has been declared off by a vote of the membership of the local union. This was perhaps the most bitterly fought contest between the working people and their employers that has existed in the country in the history of organized labor. The pressmen and stereotypers were also on strike in the newspaper offices in Chicago and the strike has not been declared off by either of those trades.

It is safe to say, however, that the drivers and newsboys were the ones who held the life in the strike, and were it not for our organization of drivers the strike would have been off long before now. We have this to say of the Newspaper Drivers' Local No. 706, that they have demonstrated their power in the newspaper industry. Any local union whose membership remained on strike for six months without any desertions from its ranks, and with very little financial aid, deserves great credit.

There has been some misunderstanding as to the cause of the strike. The drivers claim that they had grievances existing before going on strike, which they could not get remedied. The publishers claim that the drivers went out in sympathy with the Pressmen. Setting aside the merits or demerits of the strike, this much can be said, that the strike has been a lesson to the newspaper industry in Chicago that will never be forgotten, and it may have a tendency to educate both sides in the controversy.

In a letter received this morning from Brother Lee, Secretary of the local union, he states that most of the men are returning to work on the Examiner and also are returning on the American. Those are Hearst newspapers. A short while ago while the General President was in Chicago in conference with the strike committee, they stated that the drivers employed on the Hearst papers were perhaps the highest-paid drivers in the country, and that they had no grievance at any time on the Hearst papers that could not be adjusted satisfactorily to them.

In passing I desire to say that the Chicago Federation of Labor has placed a boycott on the Hearst newspapers in Chicago, and they request the public in general, by such action, not to patronize the Hearst publications, although there are about twenty-one different organizations, or unions, that are employed on the Hearst newspapers, every carpenter, electrician, printer, photo engraver, etc., and we could go on down the line, making mention of these different trades, are all union men. Mr. Hearst employs over five thousand union men, still there is a boycott on the papers. Even the drivers who haul the raw material into the presses and the drivers who haul the waste paper out are members of our organization. In placing boycotts on concerns of this kind that employ none but union men, while there are thousands of concerns throughout the country where one union man is not employed, if this is good judgment on the part of the Chicago Federation of Labor, when the founders of the labor movement of our country and when the present



heads of the American Federation of Labor and the leaders of the several International unions, advocate and preach the doctrine of a square deal to everybody, we are at a loss to know what they mean by such preachings, and then close their eyes to the actions of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the above named publications.

Further on in his letter Brother Lee, secretary of Local Union No. 706, says: "I am of the honest opinion that in a short time we will have a better organization than the last. On information received from the men that have applied for positions I learn that all men will be taken back as fast as possible, and circulators are credited with saying that they want and will have them all back in a couple of weeks. Nearly all of the men are back at the Examiner and going back at the American fast. They are advised by the circulating managers to wear their buttons on the outside."

Let us hope that this encouraging report from Brother Lee will be carried out in spirit and that within a short time the drivers, all of them, will have obtained employment. Again reiterating our statement above; all honor and credit to the membership of Local Union No. 706 for its loyalty to the union and its faithfulness to each other in the conflict which has just ended.

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**T**HERE is one thing that the General President forgot to call to the attention of the convention, that is, the matter pertaining to initiation fees. We believe, of course, that local unions ought to have local autonomy and ought to have the right to govern their own affairs, and that the International should never interfere with this right of local self-government, but there are certain instances, however, where local organizations overstep the bounds of reason, and in cases of this kind the International Executive Board should have something to say. For instance, the initiation fee is left entirely with the local union to regulate. In a large number of cases this matter is perfectly safe, but there are instances where we find that the initiation fee is such that it is absolutely impossible for the union to grow and that this high initiation fee is established for the purpose of keeping out of the organization certain individuals who ought to be members; the underlying principle being that all work will be done in the district by the few men who belong to the union. In several small towns throughout the country, we find that the initiation fee is from fifty to one hundred dollars. It is absolutely ridiculous and unreasonable to expect that poor men, who have just enough money to buy one team, or who are working for a weekly wage of less than \$15.00 per week can afford to pay \$100.00, and still we have every day, in this office, instances where this high initiation fee is being charged and where individuals refuse to join the union because they find it impossible to meet the requirements of the local union, in reference to this high initiation fee.

In such cases, and in all cases, I believe that the constitution ought to empower the General Executive Board with the authority of regulating the initiation fee and wherever the General Executive Board believes that an impossible initiation fee is being charged that the Board should say to the local union, that it believes that the initiation fee is unreasonable and ought not to exceed a certain amount. There is no question but that in districts where the General Executive Board believed that a high initiation fee could be received, the Board would never interfere with



the rights of the union, but in other districts where the Board believed that the high initiation fee was in existence for the purpose of holding out certain individuals and where it was practically extortion to charge such a high amount, it would be better for the general organization if the constitution authorized the Board to act in such cases.

There were so many matters coming before the convention relative to changes in the constitution that this matter was not taken care of, but we trust that our delegates to the next convention will realize the necessity of making certain changes in the constitution, granting power to the General Executive Board to regulate the initiation fee in certain districts where, in the judgment of the Board, unreasonable amounts are being charged for admission into the organization.

After the December issue of the Magazine no more death notices or resolutions pertaining to the death of individual members of local unions will be published. This action was taken after thoroughly discussing the matter from every standpoint. It will be noticed that in the last few issues there has been several death notices published, and a great deal of valuable space is taken up by said notices, and death notices do not have a tendency to give a very encouraging or pleasant appearance to the columns of our official Magazine. Therefore, we trust that after the date mentioned herein that the local unions will govern themselves by this notice and not send in notices or resolutions pertaining to the death of their members.

The trade unions are the reflects in organized, crystallized form of the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage-workers. They represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule. The trade unions are exactly what the wage-workers are and can be made exactly what they may please to make them. Active or sluggish, keen or dull, narrow or broad-gauged, just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trades union is the best form of organization for the toilers to protect their present interests, as well as to work out their salvation from all wrong.

In politics we shall be as we always have been, independent. Independent of all parties, regardless under which name they may be known. The only interest we shall have in either is their real, not merely their avowed, attitude toward labor. We shall endeavor to

aid in exposing the folly of being a union man 364 days in the year and failing to remember the union man's duty on election day. But we shall unqualifiedly oppose the attempt to impress the thought upon the workingmen that so long as they "vote right" on one day in the year they may be remiss in their membership and all their other duties every other day in the year.

It is clear that the working people of the State (New York) have reaped innumerable benefits through the influence of the associations devoted to their interests. Wages have been increased, working time has been reduced, the membership rolls have been largely augmented, distressed members have received pecuniary relief, general conditions have been improved, and labor has been elevated to a high position in the social scale.—Commissioner Dowling in Report from Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On November 8 Secretary-Treasurer W. A. Neer of the Chicago Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 753 paid us a visit at local headquarters, 425 G street, N. W., and the same was much appreciated. Brother Neer was in the city several days as one of the auditors of the American Federation of Labor. He will also serve on the credentials committee at the Rochester convention, being a delegate from the International Union. He talked with some of the non-union milk wagon drivers and chauffeurs here and endeavored to show them the necessity for joining the union.

An amendment passed recently, to take effect January 1 next, provides that route agents and passive members of Local 33, who have heretofore been exempt, will be liable to the twenty-five-cent penalty for failure to attend one meeting in each month. This action was deemed necessary on account of the local having about sixty members who have left the craft, on whom it pays per capita tax, and who are entitled to the sick benefit of \$5 per week, death benefit of \$200, and a \$50 benefit for death of a member's wife.

Fraternally yours,  
FRED W. FOX.

The advance of women into the arena where economic and moral questions are settled is becoming more powerful and rapid every week. Voting is only a part of it. It is the seizure of an apt and needed weapon, and it is the symbol of the whole subtle and far-reaching

change. This alteration in society cannot be stopped, because it is the result of education, industrial development, democratic government and peace. If the world understands one thing it is that progress depends on the conditions under which children are born and trained. Shall women be kept out of the councils which deal with the health and rearing of children—with schools, penal rules, eugenics, changing ethics? Shall they have no voice in directing how much money shall be spent on education and how much on political pie? On whether cotton and woolen goods are what they ought to be in quality and price? On whether, in regulating a traffic that murders so many girls every year and creates so much disease, we shall punish the women, the men, the owners of buildings, or the police? Or rely on changing standards in men's morality, forced by increased knowledge among women? Hundreds of thousands of girls work in shops, factories, laundries, bakeries; who shall look after the laws relating to them, and the execution of those laws? Is the tariff of no importance to those who do most of the purchasing for the home? Unless woman has no right to help decide the questions which most concern her children and herself the feminist movement cannot stop.—Collier's.

I rejoice at every effort working-men make to organize. \* \* \* I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. \* \* \* Organize, and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.



# IN MEMORIAM

Buffalo, N. Y., October 22.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Frank Gruber; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 49, I. B. of T., C., S. & H., do greatly deplore our loss and hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust that Divine Providence will in His compassion soften the bitter grief in this, their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy presented to the bereaved family, that they also be published in our Teamsters Journal, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. KERSTING,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newark, N. J., October 24.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in the exercise of His divine duty and love to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Henry Hornick.

Whereas, The deceased was at all times loyal to his union, a good citizen and a loving husband.

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the bereaved widow and family their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be

presented to the grief-stricken wife, spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International Magazine for publication.

Fraternally yours,  
ELMER CONWAY,  
President.  
G. W. GRISCHELE,  
Recording Secretary.  
E. E. ACKEMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, October 20.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last regular meeting of the Stable Employes' Union, Local No. 404, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our ranks our respected brother and vice-president, Daniel J. Redmond, who died October 15, 1912; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the brother and friends of the deceased their most sincere sympathy for the loss they have sustained; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the International Magazine, and spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

Fraternally yours,  
WM. MATHESON,  
Recording Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1912.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of the Grease Teamsters and Helpers' Local



Union No. 735, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our brother member, John Lyons, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his wife and family in the trouble which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit upon them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, and that a copy be framed and presented to the bereaved wife and family.

JOHN KEATING.  
JOHN MULCONREY.  
WM. KENNEDY.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last regular meeting of Chauffeurs' Union, Local No. 265, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Benjamin J. Zambelich; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Chauffeurs' Union, Local No. 265, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow in her hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, and that a copy be sent to the official journal for publication.

Fraternally yours,  
S. T. DIXON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### AIR SPRINGS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS

The Team Owners' Review has learned that George Westinghouse,

the great inventor, who recently completed an air spring for automobiles, has now perfected a design of these springs to be used on motor trucks. In view of the fact that motor truck owners are now experiencing considerable expense in the deterioration of the truck machinery, as well as the breakage of the load, because the stiffness of the steel springs in conjunction with the solid tires affords very little resiliency in the operation of the trucks.

It is reported that several of the most important makers of motor trucks, which trucks universally use solid tires, are moving in the direction of applying Westinghouse air springs, in order to save the chassis and machinery from the severe stresses due to the use of such tires. It is said that the Packard Company, of Detroit, which is building a large number of trucks, is studying the application of the air springs and that the Westinghouse people are making designs to meet this service, which is very severe, principally because of the wide fluctuation in the load carried by the rear axle.

When a motor truck has no load the steel springs, because of their greater stiffness, are in a sense an almost solid support, and it is only when the maximum load is carried that the steel springs have a reasonable resiliency. When the trucks are without load the chauffeurs usually drive them at high speed, with consequent rapid deterioration of the machinery. It is believed that one of the greatest fields for the use of the air springs will be found in connection with motor trucks.—Team Owner.

I look to the trade unions as the principal means for benefiting the condition of the working classes.—Thorold Rogers, Professor of Political Economy, University of Oxford.



# Trade Unions

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Foster education and uproot ignorance.  
Shorten hours and lengthen life.  
Raise wages and lower usury.  
Increase independence and decrease dependence.  
Develop manhood and balk tyranny.  
Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.  
Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.  
Enlarge society and eliminate classes.  
Create rights and abolish wrongs.  
Lighten toil and brighten man.  
Cheer the home and fireside and

## Make the World Better

---

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.  
Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.  
Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.  
Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.  
Don't think it impossible; two million organized workers prove different.  
Don't weaken; persistence wins.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
International Brotherhood  
OF  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

---

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OF  
**Our Organization**

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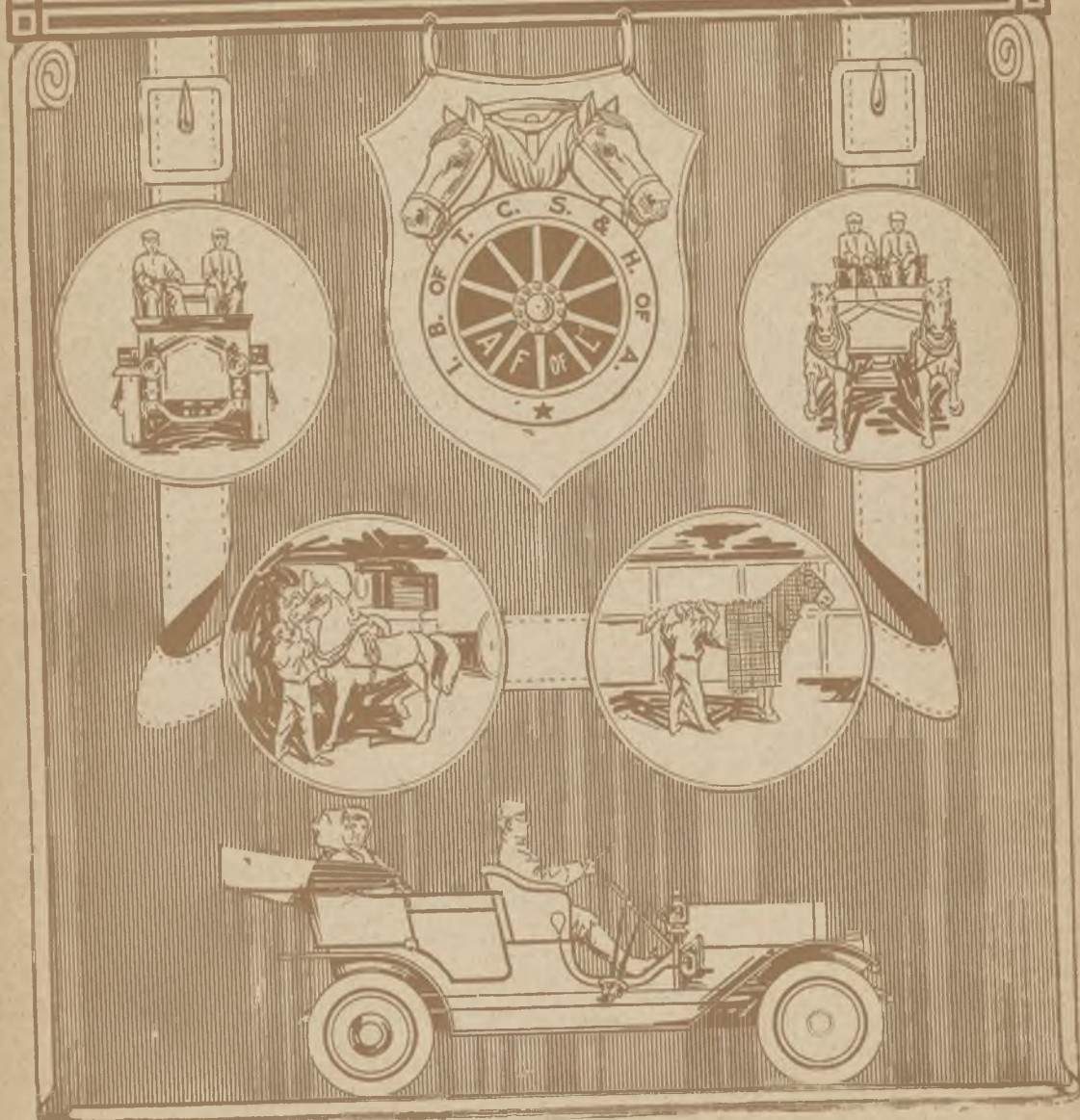
All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,  
222 East Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Ind.



JANUARY, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA







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*President*

CHAS. L. BAINE  
*Sec. - Treas.*

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## LABOR LEADERS WANTED

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



EN with red blood; men of iron; men with brains; men with a vision; men who will dare do right though the heavens fall. No "boozers" need ap-

ply. The business is too serious and there are too many interests involved, both on the part of capital and labor, to entrust the workman's side of the controversy to any but clear-headed advisors. It's all right to be a good fellow, and it's a good thing to be popular with the boys, but when a man is only that he soon loses his grip on his job, and those whom he is supposed to represent soon lose theirs. When booze interferes with such a leader's business, he is very apt to sacrifice his business.

Preference will be given to peace-makers instead of strike-makers. Not that a labor leader should never call a strike. God pity him if he hasn't the nerve when the time comes for him to do so. The right to protest should belong to every man. But the best labor leader is the man who calls the fewest strikes, because he has the tact and the sense to settle the trouble without an industrial conflict. If war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory."

Four-flushers and bluffers will



not be considered, and the chap who has only the gift of gab will not have a look-in. We need men who regard the labor leader's job as a proposition that requires the exercise of good, gray matter. Only the brainy fellow who can make fully as much money at his trade can make good on this job. It is no cinch. It is easier to work in the shop at day's wages.

If the labor leader is honest he will nevertheless be criticised occasionally by both sides, but he will have the comfort of a clear conscience, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that some day he will be given due credit for sincerity of purpose. If

he is dishonest he will unquestionably be found out, and he will be held in contempt by all classes of men—including himself—to the end of day.

But while the job presents difficulties there are in its great possibilities. There never was a greater chance for leadership. But the demands are more exacting, the qualifications more numerous, and the things to be obtained more varied than ever before. The labor leader must be a statesman—not merely a politician. He must be an educator—not simply an agitator. He must be a preacher of social righteousness and of justice for all men.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION



IN accordance with Section 16 of the Constitution, we, your delegates, beg leave to submit the following report:

The thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened at the convention hall in Rochester, N. Y., on November 11, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The convention was called to order by President Gompers, who introduced Mr. Richard H. Curran, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. Mr. Curran made a few preliminary remarks and welcomed the delegates to Rochester. Mr. Gompers then introduced the Hon. H. H. Edgerton, mayor of Rochester, who, in a splendid address, welcomed the delegates and tendered the welcome of the people of Rochester to the delegates attending the convention, and assured the delegates present that the people of Rochester would do everything in their power to make it pleasant for them during their

stay in that city. Mr. John W. Williams, commissioner of labor for the state of New York, was next introduced and addressed the convention. President Daniel Harris, of the New York State Federation of Labor, next addressed the convention, and after listening to the above named speakers, President Gompers tendered the thanks of the delegates to the speakers who had so graciously welcomed the delegates to the city of Rochester.

The next business to come before the convention was the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials. There were very few contests, with the exception of a protest against the Steam Fitters and Flint Glass Workers. Conditions relative to the seating of the delegates representing those two International Unions was taken up next day, and by a large majority the convention decided not to seat the delegates of the Steam Fitters, and also decided to seat the delegates of the Flint Glass Workers, the Glass Workers having returned to the American



Federation of Labor and obtained their charter, after being outside of that body for several years past, owing to a jurisdictional dispute between the Flint Glass Workers and the Green Bottle Blowers. However, the jurisdiction in question was adjusted and the delegates of the Flint Glass Workers were duly seated in the convention.

Next in order was the reading of the reports of officers. President Gompers read his report, which was indeed a splendid account of the work and services that he had rendered the American Federation of Labor for the past year. It was beautiful to hear the head of the American labor movement read his report. We only wish that our membership as a whole could have listened to this report. The report of the other officers was then read; also the report of the Executive Council, which dealt with every matter of importance that came before the council for the past year. As is customary, the reports were turned over to the different committees who were appointed to handle said reports, and the committees in due time reported on each portion of the report, making a special recommendation on same.

The Committee on Rules recommended that the time for presenting resolutions to the convention should close at midnight Thursday, the fourth day of the convention.

During the first week of the convention there was very little important business transacted, the principal work of the convention being done by committees, who were busily engaged in bringing in their reports to be acted upon Monday morning, the second week of the convention.

Your delegates were appointed to serve as follows:

Delegates Hughes served on Committee on Treasurer's Report.

Delegate Gillespie on Committee on Secretary's Report.

Delegate Morris on Committee on Labels.

Delegate Neer on Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Tobin on Committee on Laws.

Recognition was given each member of your delegation by appointment on some committee.

The second week of the convention was perhaps the busiest session that was ever held by the American Federation of Labor. Every moment of time was utilized by the convention.

Your delegation had decided that in view of the fact that the action of the convention held last year in Atlanta, relative to the Brewery Workers and our International Brotherhood not having been put into effect, that it would be useless for us to present any resolutions pertaining to this matter until the action of the previous convention had been put into practice. Under the action of the Atlanta convention it was decided that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was to appoint a committee to investigate conditions in both organizations, that is, our International and the Brewery Workers' International Union, and to report to the Executive Council its findings, as to the exact condition dealing with the brewery industry. After such an investigation was made, a conference was to be held between the two International Unions in an endeavor to bring about a settlement; failing to bring about a settlement, the Executive Council was to hand down its final decision on this jurisdiction question. Your delegation understanding that such investigation had not been made by the Executive Council, and no conference having been held, thought that it would be waste of time for us to put in resolutions before the



convention, knowing that no action would be taken until the action of the previous convention had been carried out. We had no other grievance with any other organization connected with the American Federation of Labor in view of the fact that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers had been ordered to turn over all drivers to us who are members of their union, also the Federal Union of Newspaper Handlers in New York city having had the instructions, we therefore presented no resolutions. We also understood the feeling existing in the convention pertaining to jurisdiction, and we believed we were serving the best interests of our International Union by not inviting trouble, owing to the disturbed and unsettled feeling existing in the convention.

On Wednesday, November 20th, the matter pertaining to the Steam Fitters came on the floor of the convention. Last year the Atlanta convention ordered the Executive Council to endeavor to bring about a settlement between the Steam Fitters and the United Association of Plumbers. The council failed to bring about a settlement, and according to the report of the council, as submitted to the Rochester convention, the Steam Fitters were somewhat responsible for the failure to secure a settlement. The settlement meant amalgamation, to which the Steam Fitters objected. Secretary Morrison therefore refused to accept the per capita tax of the Steam Fitters. The council sustained the action of Secretary Morrison and the question came to the convention, and the convention sustained the action of the Executive Council. When the matter was put to a vote of the convention by a vote of 15,000 to 1,500 the convention sustained the action of the Executive Council, thereby revoking the charter of the Steam Fitters' International

Union, as under the law of the American Federation of Labor, they can recognize but one organization of one craft. The Plumbers have had in their charter title for a number of years, steam fitters. The Executive Council decided that one organization of Steam Fitters was all that they could recognize, and therefore decided to recognize the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitter Helpers. The argument as presented by both sides showed that the International Union of Plumbers and Steam Fitters had a membership of 20,000, while the Steam Fitters and Steam Fitter Helpers had only a membership of 6,500, and the greatest portion of this membership was in New York city. The question is whether or not the action of the convention will have a tendency to settle this dispute, which has been going on for years between these two organizations. Your delegation voted to sustain the action of the Executive Council, believing that there was not sufficient membership in both crafts to maintain two International Unions, and believing that the interest of the Steam Fitters will be best conserved by their affiliation with the Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

The next day, Thursday, a most important question came before the convention in the form of a resolution introduced by the United Mine Workers favoring an industrial form of union or of organization. This would mean that in all industries where teamsters are employed, they would have to belong to the organization of that industry, the same as is now the case of the Brewery Workers, practically eliminating our entire organization. The entire solid vote of the Socialists in the convention was cast in favor of this form of



organization. This is practically the form of organization that existed under the regime of the Knights of Labor. It was found to be absolutely impossible, and that greater good could be obtained for the workers by segregation of the trades, establishing trades autonomy, and surely since the foundation of the American Federation of Labor the trade unions of the country have achieved the most wonderful success and obtained the best working conditions enjoyed by any class of workers in the world, under this present form of organization. The discussion on this important resolution lasted nearly all day. Your delegation voted against the adoption of such a resolution, believing that it had a tendency not only to destroy our organization, but that it was certainly leading toward the form of mob organization now existing in the Industrial Workers of the World. On a roll call vote of the convention, the resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The matter of the newspaper strike in Chicago was discussed by the convention to some extent and the convention refused to indorse such a strike, and instructed the Executive Board to appoint a committee to go to Chicago and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the condition existing in that city in the newspaper industry.

On the last day of the convention the election of officers took place, as a special order of business, at 2 o'clock. One of your delegates had the honor to nominate, to succeed himself, President Gompers for the same position that he has held for over thirty years. His opponent for the office of President was Max Hayes, one of the delegates representing the Printers' Union, who was put up by the Socialists. The result of the vote was a little over 12,000 for President

Gompers and less than 5,000 for Delegate Hayes. The next contest was between James O'Connell, formerly president of the Machinists' Union, who has served on the Executive Council for fifteen years, and has been known to be one of the most able men on the council and the most fearless in the expression of his opinion. He was opposed by Delegate Johnson, of the Machinists' Union, who is now president of that organization, also the candidate of the Socialist party. The result of this vote was about 6,000 for Johnson and about 11,000 for O'Connell. There were no other contests.

The convention remained in session to complete its work until 10:30 Saturday evening the second week.

During the entire session there were many very dangerous questions which came before the convention. It was perhaps the most unsettled and dangerous convention ever held by the American Federation of Labor. The Socialists controlled about 5,000 votes against the administration, and actions in favor of the principles of Socialism were being injected into the policies of the American Federation of Labor. It is, of course, within the right of any delegate attending a convention of this kind to express his opinion and endeavor to have his beliefs adopted by the convention, and while in other conventions the Socialist element therein have occupied a great deal of the time of the convention, they were more important at this last convention than ever before in the history of the Federation, owing to the fact that their voting strength had been increased considerably. However, nearly every measure advocated by them was overwhelmingly defeated.

It is unnecessary to say to our membership that the adoption of, or the going back to an industrial



form of organization, would be perhaps the most dangerous thing the convention could do. It has been proven beyond a question of doubt that organization of trades segregated, or under the form of separate international unions for each distinct class of workers, is the best form of organization.

The question also of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor by a referendum vote was defeated because of the fact that it would be utterly impossible to put said form of election into practice, owing to the fact that there are nearly two million members connected with the American Federation of Labor, and the greater part of the international unions have no checking system whatever, or no power or form of election by referendum. Besides this, there is no reason why it can be disputed that under the form of election by the convention, which has existed for the past thirty-two years, that the best material in the labor movement can not be selected by this form of election by the convention. If a referendum system was adopted in the American Federation of Labor, it would disfranchise several international unions who have no form or system of election by referendum, and who have decided repeatedly not to adopt such a system of election, although we believe in the referendum, initiative and recall in our political affairs. Putting such a condition into practice in the American Federation of Labor would be absolutely unreasonable, and was certainly uncalled for at this time. Therefore, the convention voted down this proposition by a vote of two to one against.

We endeavored to serve our organization by using our best judgment on all the many matters that were discussed by the convention. We voted for the men whom we believed were true and tried in the

labor movement. It makes very little difference what trade or calling a man comes from, if he has the brains to fill an office on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, if he is honest and has proven true to the trust reposed in him for a number of years by the trade unionists of the country, we, your delegates, believed it would be an absolute injustice to remove such an individual and elect to office some individual we knew practically nothing about.

There were many exciting moments during the session of the convention. Indeed, during some of the exciting scenes some of the very biggest men in the labor movement made themselves ridiculously small by their actions.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor is open to the public. Any one can attend its sessions who conducts himself in accordance with the rules of the convention. The discussions on the floor of the convention, on the many important matters, are particularly educational and instructive, and your delegates appreciate very much the opportunity you gave them of attending this convention, by electing them as delegates.

We have every reason to believe that owing to the actions of the last convention, that great good will prevail in the future for the several international organizations. Your organization and its representatives commanded the respect of every delegate at the convention. We can say without flattering ourselves that we believe that we played as important a part in the workings of the convention as any other delegation attending there. In the evening we had to serve on committees and we attended meeting of our local unions in Rochester and surrounding towns, and endeavored to do as



much good for our organization as we possibly could while in that district.

We had in attendance at the convention, also as delegates, two other members of our organization, Brother Steve Sumner, representing the Illinois Federation of Labor, and Brother Butler, of Los Angeles, representing the central body of that city.

We met and mixed as much as possible with the leaders in the labor movement throughout the country, finding out matters pertaining to our organization in the different districts from coast to coast, and asking, enlisting and obtaining the promises of help from the many leaders of labor who attended the convention from every part of the American continent.

This work in itself is more beneficial to our organization than perhaps our membership realize.

Seattle, Wash., was chosen by a large majority as the city in which the next convention will be held. Indianapolis, Washington and Richmond, Va., were also candidates for the next convention, but were defeated.

In closing, we desire to thank our membership for the honor conferred upon us by electing us as delegates, thereby giving us an opportunity of obtaining useful and valuable information which will undoubtedly serve us for the rest of our lives, and we assure our membership that we did the best we could to serve the interests of our organization and help to make our union stronger and better in the time to come.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
WILLIAM NEER,  
J. J. MORRIS,  
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,

Delegates.

## THE STELZLE INCIDENT

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Numerous publications throughout the country recently printed a story to the effect that Charles Stelzle was to be placed on trial by the highest tribunal of the Presbyterian church because of an alleged disagreement between the church authorities and Mr. Stelzle, over matters of policy. A committee was appointed to examine his writings, which consist of books and newspaper articles, and after a thorough review, the committee met and decided that according to the laws of the Presbyterian church, it had no jurisdiction over the economic belief of any minister in that denomination. The charges preferred against Mr. Stelzle were accordingly dismissed, thus terminating the issue. About a year ago John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Manufacturers' Association, attempted to get Mr. Stelzle ousted from the position which he occupied as the head of the Bureau of Social Service for the Presbyterian church. Kirby wrote a series of articles to the church and to individuals, protesting against Mr. Stelzle's activities as a sympathizer with organized labor, but Mr. Kirby's long effusions were not mentioned by the religious journals. Kirby's campaign, however, resulted in the resignation from the Manufacturers' Association of several of Mr. Stelzle's friends, who would not stand for Mr. Kirby's interference with a man's honest and conscientious beliefs.

## ANOTHER SCHEME

Philadelphia, Pa.—The management of the Street Railway Company in this city, according to rumors which seem to have foundation in fact, has the "one end" car under serious consideration. Should these cars be installed the motor-men will be compelled to do dou-



ble duty. Some time ago the street car management had under advisement the employments of girls as conductors, as well as the question of whether conductors should be done away with entirely. It seems now that "one-end" cars appeal more strongly to the management than any other scheme, because it reduces the payroll by one individual on each car. It is reported that there is a new registering fare machine which will automatically usurp the place now occupied by the conductor, and that the motormen's duty will be extended to include an observation of ringing up fares without any additional compensation. To obviate the issuance of transfers on cars, agents are to be stationed at designated localities and issue transfers to passengers at street corners as they descend from the cars. This is the second city in the state that is confronted with a change in the operation of street cars, Erie being the other city referred to. Whether the added and combined duties of operating a street car can be successfully carried on by one man remains to be tried out.

#### CHECK ON COURT

Washington — Senator Bristow, of Kansas, has offered a joint resolution in the senate, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides for submitting to the people acts of congress for their approval or disapproval which have been decided as unconstitutional by the United States supreme court. The resolution follows: "If the supreme court shall decide that a law enacted by congress is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the congress at a regular session held after such decision may submit the act to the electors at a regular congressional election, and if a majority of the electors voting on

such measure in a majority of the congressional districts, and also a majority of the states, approve the measure it shall become a law."

#### PRESIDENT BY DIRECT VOTE

Washington—Senator Works, of California, has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, in substance, provides for the abolition of the electoral college in presidential elections. If the resolution is adopted and approved by the requisite number of states and adopted by the people, the President and Vice-President of the United States will hereafter be elected by popular vote. Much opposition to the electoral college has developed in recent years, it being considered to be in many respects unfair and not expressive at times of the real will of the people.

#### PER CAPITA TAX REDUCED

Washington, D. C.—The building trades department, which has derived its funds from a one-half cent per member per month per capita tax, at the Rochester convention reduced this per capita tax to one-third of one cent per member per month. This action was taken pursuant to the fact that it was found that the revenue produced by the reduced per capita tax would produce sufficient funds to conduct the operations of the department. The primary reason for the reduction in per capita tax was the large increase in membership.

#### IRON WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Vancouver, B. C.—The structural iron workers, on strike at Edmonston, engaged in the construction of the high-level bridge, have had their demands conceded, namely, 50 cents per hour for a nine-hour day.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**O**NCE more we stand on the threshold of the door of a new year. The old year has expired. It has done its work; it has accomplished the natural work of time and has passed forever into nothingness. The new year bids us hope and fills each individual with expectations of better and brighter things for the future. This is the usual feeling existing in the human breast on the first of every year, but after all it remains entirely with the individual himself to change from the conditions that now exist to better conditions, or to go back into an inferior or lower condition than they enjoy at the present time. The entire future of an individual remains with one's self. Organizations are composed of individuals and the organizations of labor exist the same as any other organization, with the exception that the men of labor are banded together for the purpose of endeavoring to uplift each other, thereby making conditions better for the generations to come. The more good we can do in our time, the better it will be for future generations. If we have made mistakes in the past year, we ought to stand determined to profit by our experience and make the coming year one of the most successful in our lifetime, and each coming year ought to fill the human mind with a far greater determination to better conditions. Great changes have taken place in our industrial life during the past year, too numerous to mention. The strike of the Textile Workers of New England, especially in Lawrence, was a conflict which left its favorable impression on the minds of the American people and had a tendency to mark the struggle of our people for all time to come.

The national election of our country, which practically changes the old system into a newer and more progressive organization politically is another matter that ought to, and will leave, its mark in national history. The absolute and complete overthrow of the unjust employing classes in many of the struggles that have taken place in several parts of our country is something also that ought to be given some consideration by men of labor. The increased cost of living as it has multiplied month after month for the past year without any attempt being made to change this condition, is another matter that deserves some thought. The progressive strides made by our International Union, the victories we have won in many of the large cities throughout the country; the conditions that we have changed; the happiness we have endeavored to bring into the lives of our membership; the increase in our membership and in our treasury, gives us some reason to rejoice. But after all there may be something that we have left undone during the past year. There may be some matters that we did not give the proper attention to; there may be some mistakes that we may have made; there may have been some conflicts with our employers that might have been avoided; there may be some injustice done to some individual, and all these matters ought to be considered, and we ought to enter into an agreement with ourselves for the coming year, with a firm determination of doing better than we have done before and to avoid the possibility of repeating our failures and mistakes. Filled with this determination of doing better, there is no reason why we cannot change con-



ditions both in our home and in our organization, so that at the end of this year and the beginning of next year we can look back on our work with that secret pleasure of content, rejoicing in the fact that we at least have endeavored to do right, and with this thought in mind we desire to wish our membership a happy and prosperous New Year.

THE municipal street railway of San Francisco will be in operation very soon. This is, perhaps, the first time in this country where the municipality has built and is going to operate its own street car line. Mayor McCarthy, a trade unionist, was in office at the time this proposition was taken up by the city. When the proposition was first decided on by the officials of the city of San Francisco, composed principally of trade unionists, they decided to issue bonds sufficient to cover the expense of building the road. They went to the banks of San Francisco endeavoring to sell the bonds. The banks, working hand in hand with the street railway monopoly of San Francisco, refused to purchase the bonds from the city. The local unions in San Francisco held meetings to take up the proposition, and our Local Union No. 85, truck drivers, decided immediately to purchase \$50,000 worth of the bonds. Other unions acted likewise, buying as many of the bonds as possible, all that their treasuries allowed them to purchase. The labor officials went down to the banks and drew out the money to pay for the bonds. The banks immediately started to wonder what the trouble was, they having deposited in their banks the funds of the several labor unions. They were paying from 2 to 4 per cent. on the money, and the banks were lending the money out for not less than 6 per cent., making enormous profits on the funds of the union. The municipal street railway bonds of San Francisco offered 5 per cent., paying the union a great deal more for their money than what the banks were paying, and the result was that nearly all of the bonds issued by the city for the street railway were purchased by the trade unions. When the banks realized that they were having all this money drawn out, that they were losing a chance to still continue to make money on the working people's funds, they immediately went to Mayor McCarthy and said that they had changed their minds and were now considering buying some of those bonds. The mayor said, "There are none for sale, the unions and their friends have purchased nearly all the bonds."

We recite this incident to show what can be done, if the workers will only concentrate their forces and their strength along the right direction.

In passing, we might say that since the strike of the street car men in San Francisco several years ago, the street car men's union has been destroyed. The new street car line will employ none but trade unionists in the operation of the line and during the construction of the road, a high rate of wages was paid and an eight-hour day enjoyed by those building the road.

There is today throughout the country deposited in the banks in large cities millions of dollars belonging to the trade unionists, and the banks are only paying on this money 2 and 3 per cent. This money is being borrowed by our enemies, our employers, every day in the week. Sometimes it is used to defeat us by our employers when a strike exists. In the banks in Indianapolis, the International Unions with headquarters in that city, have, perhaps, nearly three millions of dollars deposited



therein. D. M. Parry, past president of the manufacturers' association, is engaged in business in that city and undoubtedly he borrows the money of trade unions from week to week to operate his business.

When will the time come when some man will arise and endeavor to formulate a plan to prevent this condition from existing? Why not establish in some particular city in the country an institution for depositing the funds of the trade unions and establish branches in cities and towns throughout the country? Can you realize the field for good along this direction, with millions and millions of dollars owned by unions and contributed by working people lying in the banks owned and operated by our enemies, which if operated through the proper channel, what a force for good this change in conditions would mean? Although our people of today might consider this a dream, the time is not far distant when this condition must prevail.

**W**ORKMEN'S compensation seems to be occupying the attention of the people today in nearly every State in the union. Several States have already enacted legislation along those lines. In many of the States, the legislation enacted, amounts to nothing, although the workers in those districts seem to think that anything along this line enacted makes it better for them than it was before. Perhaps this is true, but is it not foolish to accept only one-twentieth of what you are justly entitled to and what you could have obtained by holding out a little longer?

The General President attended a meeting in New York recently where a discussion of this subject was under consideration. The meeting was called by the National Civic Federation in the Board of Trade building and was attended by some of the most prominent men in the city and State of New York. It was, indeed, a joke to hear some of the very able men of public life express their opinion on this subject. Some of them advocated a policy of assessing the working men and establishing a form of insurance fund, so that in case of accident the individual worker could be paid from this fund. The General President, in addressing the conference, strongly condemned this form, or any form that might have a tendency to add anything more to the expense of the home of the individual worker. The workers today have all they can do to meet the requirements of their homes and families. We believe that the industry in which an individual is employed ought to take care of that individual if he becomes disabled at his employment. In many of the States, only those engaged in hazardous occupations are protected by the form of compensation law existing therein. This also is unjust. Workmen's compensation ought to protect every individual engaged at employment where the wage is less than \$1,000 per year. For instance, in our great department stores of this country, the wages are very low. If a girl slips on the floor and breaks an arm, she is taken to the hospital where she is laid up for several weeks, and perhaps she has a father and mother dependent upon her, still, there is no provision made to protect this unfortunate girl during the period of disability, although the corporation by whom she is employed makes enormous profits each year. We believe that this is an injustice, and that compensation ought to prevail in all cases of this kind. The working people are absolutely opposed to contributing toward any insurance fund, or toward paying anything in order to receive compensation on account of disability obtained during employment.

This condition affects our membership to a great extent. In and around the cities of New York and Chicago there are perhaps over one hundred thousand teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers employed. If our men in days past fell off their wagon and got hurt or were run into they had no alternative but to go home and perhaps starve. With the enactment of proper legislation our people will be protected in the future, as we are commonly rated as being engaged in hazardous employment, and it behooves our membership in the several States throughout the country to watch legislation along those lines. At the present time if the horse we drive gets hurt or the automobile we operate is out of commission, our boss takes care of the horse and the automobile, but if our member, the driver, gets hurt, meeting with an accident which might, perhaps, result in death, unless it can be shown to the court, and sometimes even when it is shown to the court, that the accident was due to the negligence of the employer, he obtains nothing. We think that the industry ought to take care of the driver just the same as the horse or machine that the driver works, and if the working people throughout the country will only give this serious matter the proper consideration to which it is entitled, the industry in time must take care of this all-important question.

**S**INCE the decision of the supreme court in the Union Pacific railroad case, railroad stock in the United States has depreciated over \$50,000,000. Copper stock also, in the last couple of months, has depreciated from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000—this in accordance with the reports issued. The system employed, as you will, of course, see and understand, is that certain individuals controlling the money market have the power to increase or decrease these stocks, and any actions along those lines will have a tendency to somewhat affect the business of the country. All this stock business or a great deal of it, or the money involved, or supposed to be involved, is nothing more or less than a dream. This imaginary money, turning into usefulness, however, by those having financial power in our nation. Stocks and bonds are only paper. This paper sells for millions of dollars, a great deal of it being taken from the middle classes, and any action of the market tending to reduce the value of this imaginary money, called stocks, has a tendency to bring about what is commonly called a panic, which, in other words, is only a scare to the people who dabble in this form of gambling. For instance, it costs to build a railroad, say, \$100,000 a mile. After the railroad is in operation a few years, there is \$5,000,000 worth of stock issued and sold throughout the nation. After five more years there is ten or fifteen million dollars' worth more of this same stock issued, although the railroad has not increased in valuation, and this condition continues indefinitely. The promoters, or directors, or those controlling the voting power of the road, which is always controlled by such sharks, they issue stock any time they want to shake down the American people for a few millions. This they do every now and then, and this condition prevails in all big railroads and all the large industries of our country, so that the railroad which cost only \$100,000 a mile to build in the first place, stock is now issued and sold on this railroad which makes the valuation of the road \$1,000,000 per mile. Of course, the promoters guarantee a certain amount of return on the stock. For instance, 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on the stock, consequently the railroad must earn this 5 per cent., and if the present rate is such



that they cannot earn the necessary dividend, they may attempt to get an increase in rates, or to reduce the wages of their employes, and every increase in rates obtained by the railroad is taken from the shipper, and the shipper in turn takes it from the consumer, and instead of paying interest on the money that is actually invested in building the road, they are paying interest by increased rates on millions and millions of dollars of stock that is being sold to the people of the country by those sharks dealing in this gambling life. This is how the American people are being fleeced in every industry. The packing house industry is just the same. The clothing industry is exactly the same. The steel industry is now so busy that it cannot fill its orders, and those ordering have to wait six months to get an order filled, but although it is exceedingly busy, working night and day making barrels of money, still it is too poor to pay its employes a decent wage, because it is paying 8 or 10 per cent. on the millions of dollars' worth of stock that has been sold for the past fifteen years to suckers throughout the United States, and our national government attempts to do nothing toward preventing this condition from existing in the future. Why cannot the national government of the country enact legislation preventing any individual from selling stock on values that do not exist? Surely it is nothing more than robbing the people—this form of gambling. The thieves that steal millions of dollars each year are allowed to go unpunished, while the poor, unfortunate individual who commits a petty crime, perhaps of stealing a loaf of bread to feed his starving child, is sentenced to a long term in prison. Is it any wonder that we have in our country thousands of people who despise our government and our laws? Teeming with wealth; blessed with the most bounteous soil in the world; the overwhelming increase in the production of our farms, we still find it hard, and still harder, to live. The increased volume of the crops of our country this year over last is millions of dollars in value and yet while the wheat crop has increased, we find that flour is more expensive, and all around us in our homes there seems to be a tendency to have materials still further increase in price to the retailer. The government has appointed investigating committees, who have done nothing. College professors and others have offered remedies which are only dreams and are not practical. There is no doubt whatever but what the men with brains in our country understand the cause of the condition existing. The question is, how much longer are the people going to stand for this form of extortion? Is it any wonder that we find discontent prevailing throughout the nation? Is it any wonder that the seed of absolute defiance of our legal institutions seems to be planting itself in every quarter? Education is accomplishing wonders among the people and each year the masses of workers are becoming more intelligent, and unless our national government realizes the necessity of enacting legislation preventing those high-finance crimes from continuing, it will be but a short time until the working people themselves must and will assume the reins of government.

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**T**HREE thousand truck drivers of Chicago, in Local No. 705, through their officers, signed up a wage scale recently, all classes of drivers receiving an increase in wages of \$1.50 per week. This is indeed a victory for this organization, understanding, of course, that there is a dual organization of truck drivers in the city of Chicago. We regret to have to say this. If the organization of truck

drivers in Chicago is divided and they have strength and power enough to obtain a substantial increase in wages with such a division existing, what could they not have done with a solid front? The fallacy of endeavoring to maintain dual or seceding organizations today in our country is worse than insanity. While men in certain districts may consider themselves powerful, and this power may be exercised for a time, it cannot be permanent. We need the assistance of the entire working class of our country when we enter into a struggle with our employers. For this reason the men who stand out for the sake of position, promoting an independent union, are not the friends of the working people and are engaged in the same employment as the enemies of labor. The employing interests of our country today have given up the idea of destroying or abolishing trade unions. They are now carrying out new policies. They are endeavoring to split the organizations of labor. They are endeavoring to spread the seed of discontent and dissension in every labor union in our country. We have absolute proof that there are detectives holding membership in nearly all organizations who are working at the regular trade or craft who attend all important meetings and who never fail to assassinate the character of some officer. They find fault with everything that transpires and are endeavoring to find a way to divide the membership in the union. The employing class know that when a union is divided, when discontent predominates, that no great work can be accomplished by the said union; that eventually the union must fall by the wayside, and while they do not show their hand openly, they have their spies, detectives, disrupters and informers on the inside trying to cause the membership to fight among themselves. Will our honest, clean, faithful membership refuse to see this situation as it really exists? The work of labor organizations is not a secret work. Our actions are open to the world and we are engaged in the noblest work ever attempted by the human mind. We fear not the employing classes, their detectives, their spies, or cutthroats, either inside or outside of the organization. The only enemy we have to fear is ourselves. If we are true to ourselves from within, we must and will be successful. Unless we guard against those who are advocating secession and discontent, our unions will eventually fall, so with a full determination of guarding against anything that might divide us, we ask our membership to give some thought to this situation and protect themselves in the future, by watching carefully the individual who is attempting to spread this dangerous doctrine, which has a tendency to weaken our organization and prevent us from doing the good for which we were intended.

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**W**HILE attending a meeting of Local No. 25, Truck Drivers, of Boston, a few days ago, it was indeed a pleasure to witness the expression of the membership on the general conditions in and around Boston. The hall was packed with members, and a condition existed such as prevailed in the spring of 1907. Fifty candidates were initiated. A new wage scale is being presented where the drivers are asking for an increase in wages of one dollar per week, with every hope and expectation of obtaining same. Many of the employers have already agreed to the necessity of an increase in wages. The union has had no increase for the past six years. We all understand that the increased expense of living is such that the men must increase their wages. Besides this the employing team owners of Bos-



ton had such an expensive experience in 1907, it is safe to say that they never want to repeat that struggle. For months after the strike was over the courts were endeavoring to settle the claims of the strike-breaking agencies against the Team Owners' Association of Boston. The strike practically put them out of business. They were trapped by signing agreements with detective and strike-breaking agencies that almost pauperized them forever. Judging from the condition that existed at that time, we can now look for favorable action by the team owners on the wage scale of this local union.

### CLOSED BARN UP THERE

All his life on an unfair truck  
He earned his daily bread.  
They buried him in an unfair grave  
When the unfair rat was dead.  
He had an unfair doctor,  
He had an unfair coffin,  
And he had an unfair hearse.

They put him in an unfair grave  
When he was good and dead;  
That's the only time he was ever  
good

Was what the people said.  
And then he tried to sneak into  
heaven,

But St. Peter, with a grin,  
Said, "you have to show a union  
card

Before I can let you in."

He went down to the other place,  
And Satan said, "My friend,  
I've waited long for you to come,"  
And placed him on the end  
For a good old-fashioned toasting,  
And he wiggled like a crab;  
But Satan said, "There's an oven  
here

Made specially for a scab."

JOS. L. MURRAY,  
Vice-Pres. Local 560.

### INJURY CLAIMS PAID

Washington—Claims amounting to \$4,904.22 were paid during the past year to employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who were injured in the course of their work, this being an increase over the preceding year of \$846.68, or a trifle over 20 per cent.

### THE LAST OMNIBUS IN PARIS

Under the headline, "It Was the Last," the Paris *Matin* tells the story of the passing of the last horse omnibus. The vehicle was one of the last to make way for the motor buses which now have no opposition except the trolley lines. The driver wore the uniform of a hearse driver and the women who sat inside were dressed in deep mourning. Outside sat a company of newspaper men. All along the route followed by the "last of its family" the people cheered and sang, and, "taken as a whole," says the writer, "it was a most notable function."

### GETS \$4,000 A FINGER

New York—A verdict of \$12,000 for the loss of three fingers has been awarded by a jury in the supreme court in Brooklyn to an employe. The finding was against the Keystone Varnish Company, by which the plaintiff was employed.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## O'FALLON, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On November 19 General Auditor Geo. W. Briggs paid us a visit which was appreciated, as he helped us to get our local back in good condition again, and the members of Local No. 237 will do their best to stand together and try to increase our membership.

It is clear that the team and livery drivers of O'Fallon have reaped many benefits through our organization, wages have been increased and working hours reduced, and we hope the time will come when all workingmen in our craft will be union men, as our progress is limited only by those who hold aloof.

With best wishes to all sister locals, I am,

BEN AMANN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 33, Bakery Wagon Drivers, is glad to report a better observance, on the part of its members, of the laws providing for a reduction in the number of working hours, due in part to the fact that union drivers are becoming educated to the shorter workday; some of them voluntarily and others by reason of the business agent reporting violations.

The union will give a ball on January 14. A committee, of which F. S. Riley is chairman and J. L. Considine secretary, are arranging for the same.

Nine months ago the union

adopted a resolution providing for the employment of a business agent until December 31 as an experiment. The results having been beneficial, both to individual members and the union as a whole, it has been decided to continue the office next year. While the duties of the business agent are numerous the work of arranging terms for the settlement of "bad bills" owing to members has taken up a large portion of his time.

Nominations for officers for the year 1913 were made at both meetings in December. The principal offices contested are those of vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

FRED W. FOX.

## PORTLAND, ORE.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire to advise you that Local No. 162 has a permanent death benefit clause in their local by-laws which has proved a great success. They collect a quarterly assessment of 25 cents per member, which is set aside exclusively for that purpose. A cash benefit of \$75 is paid each member in good standing at the time of death.

G. A. ROGERS,  
Sec.-Treas. Local 162.

Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.

Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration.—Abraham Lincoln.



• Conditions in New York and vicinity are getting along in a splendid manner. There are no strikes in the locality and peace and harmony seem to prevail, and there seems to be a tendency toward increasing the membership in nearly all organizations in that district.

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We have recently heard from the coast. Brother Casey has been helping our organizations in and around San Francisco. Organizer Burke has resigned as organizer, and a new organizer will be appointed for that district at the next meeting of the General Executive Board. In the meantime Vice-President Casey is helping the International Union by giving his attention to the little disturbances that come up in that locality.

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In presenting new wage scales during the coming year, especially do we desire to call the attention of our membership to the necessity of entering into longer agreements with their employers than one year. The old system of signing up agreements every year has outlived its usefulness. Therefore, the more progressive unions sign for a longer term than one year. We cannot continue this wrangling with our employers at the beginning of every year. It disturbs business and leaves an uncertain feeling in the mind of both the employer and the worker. The best system of wage scales is that which is signed for three years, with a sliding rate, or an increase each year. Then the employer can enter into contracts understanding the expense that will be attached to the business and uncertainty will be abolished.

Official Magazine  
OF THE  
International Brotherhood  
OF  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

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FEBRUARY, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
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STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA







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— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
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• STABLEMEN AND HELPERS •**



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**GIVING LABOR A HEARING**

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



T was my privilege, some months ago, to preside at a church and labor conference, under the auspices of the Federation of Churches in one of the leading cities of the country. The audience was a representative one, consisting of men and women of considerable influence. There were four speakers. One of them was a representative of labor. When he got the floor, he simply roasted everybody in the meeting, and gave fits to the churches as a whole. Now, that's all right. The churches need it. But I have found that no one rubs it in harder than do the preachers and church leaders, in their regular and in their occasional conventions and conferences, when they speak of the failings of the church.

This speaker for labor insisted that the church never gave work-ingmen a chance to tell their story, and that the church did not care, anyway. This statement seemed rather curious, under the circumstances, and it caused some in the audience to smile, because he was even then the guest of hundreds of churches, so that he might speak his mind, and it was known to most of the folks present that he had for some months been conducting labor

conferences in one of the city churches, with the privilege of saying just what he pleased and doing with the meeting precisely as he thought best.

It was pitiable that my friend wasted all of his time in pointing out the faults of the church, when he might have employed it in telling about the needs of workingmen, so that he might enlist the cooperation of those whom he was addressing.

This fault of workingmen is only too common. When they do get a chance to secure the interest of ministers, they fritter it away by indulging in bitter sarcasms and sharp thrusts at real or imaginary neglect. Then they will boast of how they "just skinned those preachers alive." Well, if that's the object of labor, then they certainly have done a good job. But I take it that it should be the aim of those who are entrusted with leadership in the trades union movement to enlist every possible influence in behalf of the toilers, and among these influences few are more powerful than the churches.

The churches need education in labor matters, and the average crowd of preachers are eager students. There are not many better opportunities for the labor leader than right here. But the job can't be done with a club. I'd like to feel perfectly confident, when I recommend a labor man to a church convention, that he will always be a gentleman, able to present the needs of his fellow-workers, without being carried away by personal prejudice or passion, and determined to win by a reasonable presentation of his case.

If he fails to win, let him remember that possibly he hasn't put up the best kind of an argument, or maybe his special plea could not stand the test of keenly judicial minds.

At any rate, let him calmly think it all out, and study wherein he may strengthen his arguments and bring to the front those phases of his proposition concerning which there cannot possibly be a difference of opinion among right-thinking men. And there are many such.

## CONSPIRACIES OF CAPITAL

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)



THE big ship flying the ensign of organized labor rides on and on in its precessional sail over the barriers which capital's subtle conspiracies have placed in its course, finding them pregnable to its high moral and industrial power as it clears the channel of skilled and industrious labor wherever and whenever it finds the undermining designs and devices.

Failing in efforts to dismantle and sink the noble craft to the bottom of the unfathomable sea of destruction by bombardments of vari-

ous forms, the conspirators nevertheless abate not in effort and action. Realizing that every failure is a fall against themselves, they start in again, only to meet defeat after defeat. We can see them throwing the power of their influence even against those employers who refuse to reduce or hold wages down to a minimum scale and in favor of those who fear and yield to their vaunted strength. Low down and desperate as their spirit is, they court courage to destroy the brave old craft by ramming it with the big guns of long hours, unsanitary surroundings and dangerous and barbaric working conditions, invariably meeting defeat.



Checked, but undaunted, the assailants bring to their attack cheap foreign labor, only to find such labor is not long in recognizing the imposition practiced upon it or looking to its own enlightenment and advancement, and finding both in the strength and solidity of the cause from which the big ship holds its commission. Foiled, but persistent, the would-be destroyers oppose all child labor legislation presented in State legislatures and the national Congress that has for its purpose the lessening of the evil. Prison labor has come under their fire whenever any enactment has been proposed in form and force so as to constrict and lighten its burden upon honest, law-abiding, skilled, industrious and competent workmen. And this they have done and are doing and will continue to do by their purchasing power or by amendments that subtly favor prison-made goods and contractors inside and out of prison walls, for it has been charged and apparently established that the latter have offices and employes in State institutions.

By the aid of financial and political influence employers' liability laws have been defeated or dressed in such shrewd phrasing that each one has been subtly provided with loopholes for employers and dragnets for employes. Industrial education has been shaped to embrace a curriculum opposed to the fundamental principle of industrial unity and organization, as also to reject those which made experience of old tried masters of actual mechanics—industrial and trade service—proper guides to be followed. Exercising the liberty of free speech and a free press for themselves, the constitutional rights of every wage earner and publication have, through courts, been silenced by plasters of prevention.

Any open friendship for the laboring masses shown by political

aspirants for office brought such aspirant quiet but certain defeat. So, too, have the doctrines of mutual defensive action met the same influences and methods, notwithstanding capital's own press and pens were permitted to assert such action was not merely the essence, but the actual application and effect of anarchy and nihilism.

The lavish financing and employment of unscrupulous ferrets, and their ways and methods, have been, and are yet, carried on with an outrage and disgrace that lowers the civilization of the present age, and elevates the perfidy, knavery and venality of the Punic and barbarous ages of the past.

Every right and reasonable advantage asked or hoped for by wage earners has been harassed and denied by constant litigation and damnable appeals to pliant courts for the no less damnable processes of injunctions.

The pen corrodes in its efforts to find a clear and plausible, pardonable and reasonable stimulant or inspiration for the bruising blows against the honest and honorable hopes and aspirations of the clean, competent, industrious and skilled workers in labor's ranks for higher ideals of industrial improvement and better conditions of human livelihood. Nevertheless the little instrument so valuable in expressing thought blurs not itself in pointing to weak members that fail to look upon the outrages, the impositions and the injustice heaped upon the rights and justness of labor's cause, though it defends no cause, no course, no conduct that is not fair, impartial and irreprehensible, for it would not then be the friend of the laboring people, of which it considers itself one.

Who, then, is at fault? The one that forsakes the defensible cause or the one who seeks to destroy it? Conscientious labor stands for the overthrow and punishment—civil,

moral and judicial—of the traitor, the deserter and the despoiler in its ranks. On the other hand, the true unionist, the impartial citizen and the American people in general can not but see that the rogues and rascals are performing a perjuring, dog-in-the-manger service in capital's subtle conspiracies.

Let the assurance go to every laborer and friend of labor that the thoughts, as here expressed, have come in the quiet and calmness of personal observation and investigation, and not from the weight of any power, influence or incentive, the hope being that what has been written only presents truth and justice and assails the false and the fictitious. Read this article and think.

### THE TEST OF A FAIR WAGE

Treat the toiler as a human being, not as a machine. Let us be prepared to forego part of our profits. The laborer must be able to live with his family in comfort. That is the test of the fair wage. If my principle of fair wages were followed, the laboring man would have the opportunity to lay aside money for his declining days, but, based on present conditions, after paying rent, clothing and other necessities, he has little chance to save. The difficulties between capital and labor arise because most of our laws favor the capitalist and not the laborer. If more laboring men were sent to the halls of legislation it would be better for labor. The trouble is that the majority of capitalists do not admit the rights of labor. They treat men in the way they handle bales of cotton. How can this condition be remedied? By educating the community so that the right kind of men are sent to the halls of legislation.—Rev. T. L. Gasson, S. J.

The greatest reform of all is self-reform.

### FROM THE A. F. of L.

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election."—Political Action—Declaration Convention A. F. of L.

"We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade-union movement that the working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics."—Thorough Unity—Declaration Convention A. F. of L.

To speak of a union as "the union," meaning something apart from ourselves, is a misnomer. "Our union" is more to the point. It is as we make it, and it can not rise higher than its units. But yet we have fashioned it fairly well. Our union, like any other human agency, occasionally makes mistakes, but in comparison it will show advantageously with any institution of the kind, either benevolent, religious or social. Its road has been a rocky one, but it has grown all the stronger and healthier for the knocks it has received. In its early days, derided by press and pulpit, persecuted by monop-



oly, laughed at by politicians and buffeted now by panicky gales or bayoneted again by militia, our union has marched serenely on, bringing down its tormentors, making supplicants of its enemies. In the past decade, thanks to the veterans who have gone on before, unwritten and unsung, our union has seen a mighty change. The columns of the press thrown open, searching, competing for its doings; academicians, science, art, espousing its cause, the church rapping at the door for admission; popular magazines, dramatists, novelists adopting its role, courting its favor. Our union to-day is a determining factor in all social functions, a main artery of the pulse of trade, of commerce, of society. It raises wages, prevents reductions and checks strikes and lockouts from the mere fact that it is. It promotes fraternity, sociability; it fosters temperance and liberality. Above all, it is an educational force. Our union is out on sectionalism; it is the embodiment of democracy; it knows no creed, rank nor title. It scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth and rejects its charity; for the self-styled "sets" and "upper tens" it has a healthy contempt, and upon the tinsel and brass of their striped defenders it bestows its scorn. Our union is of the people. We glory in its achievements, and we love its principles.

"It is eminently dangerous and destructive to the best interests of the individual wage-worker to proceed as if there were no other wage-workers; and infinitely to his advantage to seek for and adopt measures by which he may move so as not to jar and perhaps overturn himself as well as others. . . . We declare that not only are organizations of workmen right and proper, but that they have the elements, if wisely administered, of positive advantage and benefit to

the employer."—National Association of Builders.

"Organization, co-ordination, co-operation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellow-men to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood." — Bishop Potter.

The trades-union! That takes the individual, oftentimes careless of his obligations to his fellow-man, ignorant of the very causes of the evils under which he labors and works within him a revolution; fans to life the good that lies dormant in his nature, that moral sense which all possess; that makes of him an enthusiast—a man—with new views, greater aspirations and nobler desires; a loftier purpose, a grander conception of society and life; that shows things in a different light, and awakens him to the fact that no matter what his occupation, how low his station, he is entitled to an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood, and no other can justly call himself *master*, notwithstanding wealth, gifts or birth—a generated spirit of independence and self-reliance that is the trade-union's pride and honor, and which is the hope and safeguard of all civilization. True patriotism; not that hybrid brand too often sung to-day by the very class that persecuted the patriots of old, who would make slaves of freemen here. The trade-union is right; and it is this sense of right that has defied the decrees of kings and priests in the past, and which, while suffering, defies the rulings of courts, judges and

blacklisting corporations to-day. It lives both because of and in spite of them, and it will continue to live when its enemies sleep. Justice is its goal, and it seeks not a definition of that holy word in musty statutes and befogged legal opinions. It opens its eyes and sees the word written on the very face of things, so that he who runs may read, and it decorates the thought in becoming, simple attire, truth in terms, fair play in action, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

"Trade-unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."—W. E. Gladstone.

If the labor unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable; but they have done more; they have not only called attention to the effects; they have shown the causes. They have done more still; they have produced remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate. Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from out their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet; while doing this, they have bettered the condition of thousands of families, by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of. The carpenter, the printer, cigarmaker, clerk, shoemaker, tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked revolution in American thought. It is a fact, beyond cavil.

"No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus se-

cure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better."—Ernest Howard Crosby, President Social Reform Club, New York.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—John K. Ingram, LL. D.

A principle in the economy of our lives must be established, and that is a living wage, below which the wage-workers should not permit themselves to be driven. The living wage must be the first consideration either in the cost or sale of an article, the product of labor.

There are many "isms" advanced for the solution of the labor problem, the application of which, if not the substance, are familiar to all localities, excepting, perhaps, along the outskirts of civilization and within the counting rooms of



some large and very influential newspapers. While the advocates of each are inspired by the same noble purpose—the abolition of poverty, its criminal sequence, and the substitution of liberty, happiness, prosperity and health—yet there is no practical unanimity, no “get-togetherism” discernible from out the economic chaos. In fact, if the truth must be admitted, paradoxical as it may appear, each school looks upon the other as an enemy. While the end sought is the same, the means used and the basic principles are widely divergent.

One advocates the Karl Marxian idea—direction, control, an elaborate extension of state functions; another the Jeffersonian—less government, but yet government; while another, the followers of Proudhon and Josiah Warren, believes purely and simply in the sovereignty of the individual, unfettered by statutes or judicial coercion. And each has its subordinate coterie of unconscious supporters—of owners of telegraph and railroads, municipalization, minor legislative measures, freedom of land, etc. The discussion, so far as adherents count, proportionately, is yet in its infancy, and the outcome, which evidently will be decided by the relative number, the ascendancy of one of these particular schools, is not as yet even dimly foreseen in the distance.

Now, none of us know it all! We live in an age of doubt, uncertainty and inquiry, and while our great minds wrestle with the economic elephant, while this lack of harmony exists and we await the questionable outcome, is there any one practical means of mutual self-protection upon which the workers can unite?

This question is answered in the union label.

It is not a cure-all. It was not discovered by any profound thinker of ancient or modern times—in

fact, its author is unknown. But we do know it originated in the fertile brain of some live trade-unionist. Some unselfish and thoughtful individual, who, perhaps, while you and I were sporting, was harassing his overworked brain to benefit his fellow-man.

Here are some of its advantages:

It rests on no long-spun theory; it is simple, it is practical, and it has no enemies.

It can be adopted by all avocations, the skilled and unskilled alike.

The printer can use it on his printing.

The cigarmaker can use it on his box.

The hatter underneath his hat band.

The tailor on his vest strap.

The shoemaker on his shoe.

The barber in his window.

The blacksmith on his horseshoe.

The molder on his stove and hollow ware.

The cooper on his barrels.

The baker on his loaves.

The wagonmaker on his carriage.

The fisherman on his can.

Each can demand the union product of all.

The product of the union mule-spinner from the mammoth dry goods houses; linen and underwear from the haberdasher—all to be passed over the counter by union clerks with the union button on their coat lapels.

Demand it.—A. F. of L.

Poor old Armour & Co. could earn only 28½ per cent. on its capital of \$20,000,000 last year, and yet some people continue to kick about the high price of meat.—Indianapolis News.

The best medicine I know of for rumatism iz to thank the Lord—that it ain't the gout.—Josh Billings.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE trial of the Iron Workers and others at Indianapolis is over. The men have been sentenced, and we have to submit to the law. Perhaps the sentences were just. Perhaps they might be considered reasonable. Perhaps the law must be upheld. We are satisfied that we must obey the law. We want to obey the law, and the working people are desirous of obeying the law, but anything done by an individual should not be charged to the great masses of trade unionists of the country. We have refrained from saying anything on this particular question until the case was practically settled, although some steps will undoubtedly be taken to obtain a new trial for some of the men who have been sentenced. Under the laws of our country, no individual could say one word while the trial was in progress, lest he be thrown into jail for contempt or for insulting the court over which Mr. Anderson presided—the dignified judge who had absolute control over the entire situation.

The writer attended many sessions of the court during the progress of the trial for the purpose of obtaining what information it might be possible to obtain for his own benefit. Undoubtedly most all men in Indianapolis were prejudiced one way or another in this case. Men of labor favored their own membership, and most of the individuals in the employing class favored the prosecution in this case. We want to say, first, to those of our membership who do not know the situation as it exists in Indianapolis, that most of the residents and employing interests are absolutely opposed to trade unionism. It is perhaps one of the worst so-called scab cities of its size in the country. There are very few unions that can exist in Indianapolis. However, there are some organizations that have maintained their existence in spite of the desperate attacks of the employers. Parry, the ex-president of the Manufacturers' Association, is a resident of the city of Indianapolis and prominent in all its affairs. Anderson, Miller and that clique are friends of Parry's and his associates. The jury that tried those men were mostly of the farming class, with one or two exceptions, and the farming class in this district believe, as did the religious bigots of old believe, that all labor unions are established for the destruction of property and for the annihilation of all classes except themselves. To one who has traveled from one end of the country to the other, it is hard to believe that any one could find such absolute ignorance in any community relative to the intent, purposes and ideals of the trade unionists as can be found amongst this class in and around Indianapolis. It is almost impossible to describe the bitterness that existed against those men who were on trial. Allowing they were guilty, we had a right to believe and expect that they would be treated as men until the jury returned their verdict, but instead they were treated with bitterness and contempt during the proceedings of the trial by Mr. Miller, the district attorney, and by Judge Anderson, who presided over the court, and the defendants were more powerless than the Russian slave appearing before the Czar. Judge Anderson one day ordered a defendant to remove a piece of chewing gum from his mouth, and the individual, frightened by the awful appearance of the Judge, swallowed the gum, because, I suppose, he knew that unless he did something he



would be thrown into jail without any more ceremony. District Attorney Miller at every opportunity that presented itself made a speech to the Court, using unlimited time, and bringing up the Los Angeles explosion and the many dynamiting affairs that took place throughout the country. Perhaps he had a right to do this. We noticed only that the Judge allowed Mr. Miller almost unchecked, unlimited, unbridled privilege to insult the defendants and their representatives at every opportunity that presented itself, while, on the contrary, the lawyers for the defense were checked up immediately on some pretense or another if they endeavored to insert some statement that was not strictly in accordance with the law.

This is what we noticed and this is the condition that has made men think that those men were found guilty before they went to trial, and since the men have been sentenced and the trial is over, we still see in the press long stories telling of the deplorable condition that would exist were those men allowed to go unpunished, and praising District Attorney Miller and Judge Anderson for their action in the case. The press of the country, who are large employers themselves, and the influence of the press, has been with the court in this case, and not one word has been said during the progress of the trial by any individual or newspaper favorable to the men whose case was in the hands of the court, except what was said by the members of trade unions who sympathized with their brothers even in adversity.

Our organization is opposed to the committment of crime. We have demonstrated during the past six years that a labor union can be run without having recourse to crime. We have run a clean organization and prevented a reptition of the condition that existed prior to 1907 in our organization. We believe that the time has come when the labor leaders of the country must educate their membership that only through education and honest arbitration can the greatest good be accomplished. That physical force amounts to nothing in the labor world; that the results obtained by the committment of crime or through physical force cannot last, therefore, we do not stand for the commitment of crime. We have had experience in other days that such a condition is not beneficial to our members, but when we see men, such as those who were on trial in Indianapolis connected with the iron workers organization, despised by everybody and insulted by all officials, is it any wonder that the working men are forced to think that the laws of our country are after all a farce to a great extent?

Judge Archbald has been found guilty of crime and wrongdoing. He has been misusing his power as a judge for years and years, but after he was found guilty we see very little about it in the papers of the country, but on some page of the newspaper every day we see an article deploring the condition that existed in the iron workers' union. If Archbald was guilty of criminally using his influence, are we not safe in saying that there are others just as guilty? Don't we know that men are appointed to the bench through the influence of the political party in power? Have we not reason to suspect that those judges sell their influence afterward to those who have befriended them by having them appointed to office? Common report here had it that Judge Anderson was called a crook or jackass by no less a person than ex-President Roosevelt. Roosevelt must have known what he was talking about. If he is either one of those two things, he was not fit to sit as judge on those men. Of course, ex-President Roosevelt might be wrong, but it

seems he knew his man, and, judging from his attitude in this trial I think he was absolutely prejudiced against the defendants from the very beginning. A judge who has made up his mind before hand that men are guilty has no right to preside over a trial. The duty of a judge is, as we understand it, to see that justice is done the prisoners as well as the commonwealth. He must act only as an arbiter, deciding, in his judgment, the points raised in court, and when in doubt give the benefit to the defendants, but that was not the case in the iron workers' trial. Every expression of the court showed that he was bitterly opposed to the defendants and although the maximum sentence was not imposed on the individuals, perhaps the judge talked it over with other members of the profession, and they advised him to go slow.

The case is over for the time being and we are allowed to express ourselves without being threatened with imprisonment. Again we repeat that the many individuals sitting within the court room witnessing and hearing the evidence and understanding the condition that prevailed, that it was enough to make the blood boil within the veins of an honest trade unionist. This is the kind of business that is creating, promoting and fostering anarchy and establishing the doctrine of the Industrial Workers of the World. Such actions of the court and this crookedness by judges as Archbald is what is strengthening the doctrine advocated by Haywood and his coterie of friends. The honest labor movement of this country is not recognized for the good it is doing. The splendid work done by the printers, by the cigar makers, and by the several other international labor unions, and by the honest leadership of the trade union movement of this country, which is doing more to establish respect for the courts and for our laws than all other influences combined, is lost sight of, and we regret that the press of the country cannot see things in their true light. We hope the day will come when the honest working class and those outside of the ranks of labor will realize that the struggle that is now being made for the advancement of humanity and for the preservation of peace is the seed that is being sown continually by the honest trade unions of the nation.

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THE victory of the Truck Drivers' Union No. 25 of Boston has never been surpassed by any organization connected with our International Union. For the past six years in Boston there were six or seven large teaming concerns who were absolutely opposed to allowing a union driver to be employed in their business since the strike of 1907. One large concern, the R. S. Brine Transportation Company, the biggest teaming firm in Boston, has not allowed a union man to work for them since 1901. This concern has been fighting the truck drivers' union ever since its inception. As a result of the manner in which the business of the organization has been conducted up to the time of the expiration of their wage scale, every concern in Boston, including the above named concern, today employs union drivers. The local union notified the team owners of Boston and vicinity on December 1, or thereabouts, that they desired an increase in wages of one dollar per week all around for their drivers. The team owners at their very first meeting practically decided to grant the request of the drivers. To any one who understood the condition of affairs in Boston and vicinity, this indeed would be a surprise, because in former years when contracts were presented it took two or three months of



negotiation with the team owners before any settlement was reached. In April, 1907, when the last wage scale asking for an increase in wages was presented, if the team owners acted in the same manner or took the same position there would not have been any such fearful condition of affairs existing on the streets of Boston as a result of the strike, as existed at that time, but because of the attitude of the team owners' association in 1907, in refusing to grant an increase in wages, the membership of the union was forced to vote to strike against the concerns who obstinately refused to do any business with the organization or the individuals in their employ. Seventy per cent. of the team owners in Boston that year agreed to the advance in wages, which was but just to the drivers, but about 30 per cent. defiantly refused to do anything whatever, and as a result the strike took place on April 3, 1907, and lasted until September 1 of the same year. The frightful condition existing in the streets of Boston during the strike will never be forgotten. The strikebreakers coming from New York and Philadelphia were refused lodging in every hotel and boarding house in the district. The Waddell & Mahon agency chartered an old steamship called the Zelandia and stabled their strike breakers, numbering about eight hundred, in this old rat-eaten merchant vessel. Lives were lost and terror reigned in the district, as a result of the thousands of thugs, pickpockets and murderers who were brought into the city by the team owners. The union repeatedly offered to arbitrate the existing difficulty. The team owners obstinately refused to meet the representatives of the union or to submit anything to the organization. After sixteen weeks of this indescribable struggle, the union called the strike off and allowed the men to return to work. The team owners advanced the wages of all of the men who returned to work, as per the original request of the union. After the strike was over the strike-breaking agency sued the master teamsters for damages. The cost of the courts and the strike impoverished nearly all of the team owners taking part in the strike and one of the biggest and best teaming concerns in the district, Mr. Aubrey Hiliard, was forced out of business. Nearly every one of the team owners lost nearly everything he had as a result of the strike, and it might have been averted if a little judgment was used on the part of those obstinate team owners who refused to conciliate or arbitrate. However, the expense and suffering was perhaps worth the price, because on December 1, when the local union notified the team owners that all drivers were requesting an increase of one dollar per week in wages, it took the team owners but a very short time to decide that they had better grant the increase. They had learned a lesson they will never forget. Common sense and judgment this time prevailed, and there is no class or body of men who are better pleased to avoid a struggle or conflict with their employers than the membership of Local No. 25. Several of the members were sacrificed in the former struggle, but, like all great movements, the labor movement must have its sacrifices, and suffering must purchase the pleasures for future years. Many of the drivers who engaged in the former struggle were ready and willing to take part again in another strike should it be called, and at the mass meeting held in Fanueil hall on the evening of December 31, the General President, on looking over the large multitude of drivers present, noticed there were none more conspicuous than the drivers who fought in the fight in 1907.

As a result of the conditions obtained by the union drivers the non-union drivers immediately got to thinking that their best place of safety

was in the organization and they applied for membership and the union admitted them regardless of the fact that they had been outside of the union for several years. This, in our opinion, also was for the best. To-day we find in every small and large concern the employes wearing their union button in the city of Boston. On the first Monday of the New Year all the drivers employed by the R. S. Brine Transportation Company started out to work with their union button on and not one word was said to them for wearing the button. If they discharged one man belonging to the union for wearing his button every man employed by them would have immediately quit work.

Again we say we rejoice that common sense prevailed and that no conflict was necessary because the time has come when men who employ a large number of men and their employes ought to get together and if any question arises, argue the matter in an honest and sober manner and endeavor to reach a conclusion without having recourse to a long, bitter struggle brought about by a strike, thereby involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars on both sides. There is no set of men today who is more anxious to avoid a strike than the men who lead the labor movement. The day has gone when men who advocate discontent or hatred against the employing classes can be successful. The conservative, honest leaders in the labor movement believe that the employers have their rights; believe that the capitalistic class is a necessity to a certain extent, and that all doctrines to the contrary advocated by individuals who have risen lately to prominence, are absolutely groundless and impossible. Sometimes, to our sorrow, the membership of unions are forced to strike; there is no other alternative. Men must fight for their own protection and for the conditions they are now enjoying. They must fight to better those conditions, because as life advances, the additional expense that has been added to the cost of living, makes it necessary for the working people to increase their wages so that they might live as human beings.

Again we rejoice at the victory of Local No. 25, not in a boastful manner, and we sincerely thank the master teamsters of Boston who helped the local union to avert a strike by encouraging the team owners who wanted to rebel against conditions, to settle up with the organization and admit the right of existence of a labor union and the necessity of men in their employ belonging to such an organization.

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ON looking over the January issue of the official journal of the carpenters and joiners, we notice a statement contained in same commending Judge Anderson and District Attorney Miller for their fairness in the trial of the iron workers. We cannot understand how any labor official can consistently make such a statement with a full knowledge of the conditions as they existed during the trial. The general president of the carpenters, who retires from office on February 1, in his report, makes special mention of the extreme fairness of Judge Anderson and District Attorney Miller. This gentleman is also vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Undoubtedly the charges of Judge Anderson to the jury were very fair considering who it came from and taking into consideration his bitterness during the entire progress of the trial, but there is no man in the labor movement unless he is seeking newspaper notoriety for himself, or seeking some position at the hands of the employers, can



deny the fact that the extreme bitterness displayed during the trial by Judge Anderson and District Attorney Miller, was such as to disgust any trade unionist attending the trial. Very true, Judge Anderson said labor was not on trial. He did not need to make this statement. The whole world knew that labor was not on trial in the strict sense of the word, but the finding guilty of those individuals who were on trial was recognized by the employing class as a victory against labor. Judge Anderson also stated that the iron workers did not violate the law by organizing into a union. This statement was not necessary. Every one knows that men have a right to organize in accordance with the law, and Judge Anderson, because he made those two statements, the officials of the carpenters' union states that he is extremely fair. We rather agree with the stand of President Gompers in his statement before the senatorial committee in Washington, where he charges society as being responsible for the condition prevailing in the structural iron industry. We admire the man who sticks to his fellowmen even in adversity, and while, as stated on another page, we do not believe in the committing of crime, we are not in favor of rushing into the press of the country denouncing the iron workers and praising Judge Anderson at this time.

If the court was so very fair, as we are given to understand from the official Carpenter, why was there a special train waiting to carry the prisoners away immediately after being sentenced? Why were they not allowed to wait over for a day or two until there was a hearing on the writ of error and supersedeas. Even the court in Chicago intimated that unnecessary haste was used in sending the convicted men away without giving them a chance to arrange their affairs in any way, shape or manner and rushing them hundreds of miles off to Leavenworth, Kan.

Again we notice that Attorney General Wickersham congratulated District Attorney Miller and Judge Anderson for the manner in which they conducted the case. The official magazine of the carpenters' agrees with Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Taft. You do not hear the members of the cabinet praising the committee who found Judge Archbald guilty. Of course, Attorney General Wickersham has always been a corporation lawyer representing the interests, and President Taft has always been in favor of injunctions. No wonder he commended the action of the court at Indianapolis, and of course all labor officials ought to fall in line with President Taft and his Attorney General, and all agree to condemn the unfortunate men already sentenced and sing the praises of the judge and district attorney who heaped insult after insult on the defendants during the trial.

**I**N the Indiana legislative chamber at the State House in Indianapolis, on the evening of January 20, a hearing was held on a bill introduced by Representative Keegan, a member of the Machinists' International Union, providing an eight-hour day for women throughout the State of Indiana. The chamber was crowded with people interested in the measure. The hearing was open to the public. The organized employers of the State were there represented in opposition to the bill. Organized labor was represented by many of the local men and by International President Lynch of the Typographical Union, General Secretary Dobson of the bricklayers' union, General Secretary Fischer of the Barbers' International Union, General Secretary Dougherty of the bookbinders' union and the General President of our Inter-



national union. The able arguments put forth in behalf of the measure by the representatives of labor were such that it made the representatives of the employers practically ashamed of themselves for the position they were forced to take.

There is but one member of the Bull Moose party in the Indiana legislature. This gentleman spoke and said that unless he could be convinced of the absolute necessity of this law, and, by the way, he is one of those fellows you cannot convince, he would vote against the bill. The General President of our organization asked him if he knew that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Beveridge each strongly advocated the adoption of an eight-hour day for women, and that the platform of the Bull Moose party pledged itself to such legislation. The representative in question answered that he cared nothing about what the platform called for, or about what those gentlemen, named above, believed in, that he himself had to be shown the necessity of such a law in Indiana. This is the only member of the Bull Moose party in the Indiana legislature, and on the first opportunity on behalf of Labor, he distinctly stated, in a public hearing, that he cared nothing for his platform or for the policy or principles advocated by the leaders of his party.

THE immigration bill, as advocated by the American Federation of Labor, has passed Congress including the literacy test. James Curley of Boston fought this part of the bill. Jim is a staunch Democrat and was elected from the working people's district in Boston, who are mostly Irish-Americans. I do not believe that his constituents were opposed to the literacy test. Jim must have some other object in view. The literacy test means that no alien can enter this country to stay permanently and work for a living and compete with our American workers unless they are able to read and write in some one language. This test only seems reasonable and just. To this country is coming the very best people of Europe; also the very worst criminals of Europe are escaping from their own country and entering our shores and planting the seed of crime in this country, which is undoubtedly due to the absolute ignorance of our institutions. It is safe to say if those individuals were able to read and write, or had any education, many of them would not be anarchists and criminals inciting people to wrong doing, as it existed a short time ago in some of our industrial centers. But, Mr. Curley was opposed to the test and he used as an argument conditions as they existed years and years ago when his forefathers were about to immigrate to this country. The argument was not sound, because education today, in nearly all countries, can be obtained more easily than one hundred years ago. But this is not the first time that Mr. Curley has been opposed to the interests of the working people. We remember some years ago, when he was a member of the Board of Aldermen in the city of Boston, he fought hard for the dock trust, that it be given the right to lay tracks, steam car tracks, on the streets of East Boston, so that freight cars might be operated along the streets of the busy district of that section where none but working people and their families reside, although the city of Boston had spent thousands of dollars to eliminate the steam railway tracks from the streets of that district. Jim was with the corporation and against the residents of the district and the working people. It would be well for the working people to keep their eyes on individuals of this kind even though they are Democrats. Some of the Democrats need watching also.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As our recording and corresponding secretary, Mr. W. L. Darden, is not with us at the present writing, as he is spending his Christmas holidays in his old home in Virginia, I take the liberty of writing these few lines to you and to the Brotherhood in general to let you all know of the progress we have been making recently. We have obtained an increase of \$1.50 on all single trucks, also on double, three and four-horse trucks, making the scale \$13 and \$13.50. Dumping wagons, \$15, \$18 and \$20, respectively, and an increase of \$1.50 on single express wagons, and we have bettered our working conditions in all branches of the craft. We have a strike on at the plant of the H. A. Falger Trucking and Rigging Company of Newark, N. J., which has been under way since October 30, 1912, and although this firm is continuing in business, the volume of business done by them has decreased 90 per cent. in the last sixty days. Our friend Mr. Falger applied for an injunction through his attorney, naming about twenty members and officers of our union as defendants in the complaint, and, naturally enough, Brother McDermott and myself were named in the application. There was a temporary restraining order issued by Vice-Chancellor Howell. The bill of complaint and affidavits covered thirty pages of closely written legal paper. Mr. Henry Carless, of Newark, and counsel for the State Federation, represented our local union in the case, and although the case has been argued and no decision rendered, we are confident of

success, as Mr. Carless is not only a counsellor at law, but also a friend of all organized labor, and he spared no time or pains in preparing his answer to the bill of complaint.

In the early part of August we had a strike of five days' duration with one of the trucking firms in the city, with sixty men out, which we won. On the 16th day of December we had all of the express men out, amounting to about 300 men in all. On December 20th they returned to work, the bosses having conceded their demands, and at the present time we have a stable known as the Newark branch of the Merchants' Express Company, owned by the Simpson-Chawford Company of New York City, with whom Local No. 283 of New York has an agreement. It was the contention of Mr. Williams, of the company, that the aforementioned agreement covered the men in Newark also, as it was with the same International body, but Mr. Ashton and Mr. Gould, of Local No. 283, attended a conference with Brother McDermott and myself and explained to Mr. Williams that it did not, as the men are under our jurisdiction, and Mr. Williams offered us the same conditions that exist in New York stables, but as it was below the local rate it was refused, although we offered to split the difference with him, and he refused to do this, stating that he would close up the Newark stable first, so the strike has been continued, and they are not doing any work from the Newark side.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President, John McGuire; vice-president, Chas. Meeker; secretary-treasurer, G. A. Colby; re-

cording secretary, W. L. Darden; three-year trustee, T. Boccaro; two-year trustee, John Combs; one-year trustee, John Hogan; business agent, J. P. McDermott.

The local has been under very heavy expense for counsel fees and strike benefits, but we still have our head well above water and intend to keep it there. We have strengthened our local in numbers since June 16, 1912, and we continue to grow, and we hope soon to be the strongest local in the East. I am sorry to see that our request to the convention was refused, as I think we were deserving of what we asked, and still think the same, as I told Brother Briggs in a recent letter to him, as he had been here and saw the fight we were putting up.

With sincerest greetings of the season to each and every member of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H., we of Local No. 475 remain, as ever, true to our colors and the whole labor movement.

Special mention should be made of the good work done by Brother McDermott.

G. A. COLBY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 247 has signed agreements with the following dairy proprietors: J. W. Murphy, J. W. Gregg, J. J. Bowles, C. G. Dade & Co. and Reed & Sons. Many of the larger firms, although employing mostly union drivers, had decided not to sign up with the union, and it was necessary to call upon the Central Labor Union to take up the question with a large firm, behind which many of the others were standing, and as a result the firm signed up; not, however, until having been on the "We Don't Patronize List" for a few days. Other signatures are being sought by a committee composed of



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the officers and shop stewards of the union.

There was a good attendance of members at the annual election of Local No. 247, held January 9, and much interest was manifested, there being two nominees for president, three for vice-president and three for recording secretary, the election resulting as follows:

President, C. D. Weaver; vice-president, J. E. Russell; recording secretary, Fred W. Fox; secretary-treasurer, E. G. Reed, re-elected by unanimous vote; trustees, three years, H. L. Slater; two years, D. R. Binns; one year, R. E. Talley.

The local entered upon the new year free from debt, although having purchased during its ten months' existence many things necessary for a new organization, and has good reason to feel confident for the future.

FRED W. FOX.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to inform you of our annual election, which took place last Sunday, December 22, 1912, the following officers being elected for the year 1913: O. G. Eden, president; Theodore Schwalback, vice-president; Peter Small, recording secretary; George F. Golden, secretary-treasurer and business agent; William Quigley, trustee.

PETER SMALL,

Recording Secretary.

Packing House Teamsters Local No. 710, Chicago.



Three thousand girls employed as telephone operators by the Bell Telephone Company in Boston have organized a union, chartered under the electrical workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Since they organized the girls have increased their wages, bettered their hours and general working conditions have been improved. In this industry there is great need of organization. We only hope that the girls employed by the telephone companies throughout the country will see the advantage of organization, because only by organization can they better their conditions, and if the girls have been successful in establishing and maintaining an organization in Boston, why can they not do the same thing in New York City, Chicago and all other cities in the country?

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If members of organized labor would only fight as hard for their union, or take half the interest in their union that they do in fraternal organizations of which they may be members, it is almost impossible to imagine the good results that might obtain. Fraternal, religious and political organizations are very good in their way; the world is better because of them, but the working people need to put more enthusiasm and life into themselves and their labor organizations if they expect to obtain the justice to which they are justly entitled.

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The world admires the winner in every fight, but there is a certain portion of the world that has the highest esteem for a good loser, and to those individuals in our local unions who are unsuccessful at election time in obtaining the office to which they aspired, we tender our heartfelt gratitude in the hope that they will realize their duty, now, after the election, as much as they did before.



Official Magazine  
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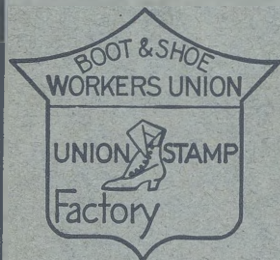


MARCH, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
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TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA







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## MINISTERS AS FRATERNAL DELEGATES

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



MINISTERS' asso-  
ciations in various  
parts of the coun-  
try are asking  
central labor  
bodies that they  
receive as fra-  
ternal delegates

one of their members, this minis-  
ter to have no vote in the proceed-  
ings of the central labor body. This  
plan is already in operation in  
about one hundred cities through-  
out the United States. I would  
heartily endorse this proposition,  
and I do so for the following rea-  
sons:

First, because one of the most  
bitter and most conspicuous op-  
ponents of trades unionism in this  
country is opposing the plan. If  
the labor movement is going to  
suffer through its introduction, the  
man in question would undoubtedly  
endorse it. When the matter was  
under consideration in his city, he  
sent a circular letter to every  
minister in town, urging them to  
vote it down.

Second, because trades unionism  
has nothing to lose and everything  
to gain, in the education of the  
public in the matter of trades  
union principles. There is no class  
of professional men who are more  
influential in molding the thought

of the public along moral and ethical lines than the preachers.

Third, because there is so much in common between the church and organized labor. No one realizes this quite so well as the trades unionist. Let us give the minister a chance to learn it. He cannot get it in books. He must get it in the human touch of his brother in the labor union.

Fourth, because the workingman should learn that the church is not opposed to his interests. That may have been so in the past, and it may still be true in isolated cases. But why throw into the face of the present-day preacher, who is earnestly seeking to know the truth, the charge that he is hypercritical and unfair to labor, when he distinctly proves that this is not true in his case by his willingness to know more about the conditions, the aims and the aspira-

tions of the toilers? That minister and the organization which sent him are indicating by their official action that their feeling toward the toilers is not one of opposition, but one of the real and hearty interest. At least, give them a chance to prove their sincerity. If the central labor body fails to do this it can never again declare, with bitterness, that the churches and the ministers are not concerned about their interests.

Fifth, because the American Federation of Labor, at its last meeting very heartily recommended "That all affiliated state and central bodies exchange fraternal delegates with the various state and city ministerial associations, wherever practicable, thus insuring a better understanding on the part of the church and clergy of the aims and objects of the labor union movement of America."

### WAR A CRIME



WHEN war is shorn of the halo with which it has been sanctified by lying hypocrisy and superstitious credulity, and the glamour by which it has been glorified by romance, it is seen to be what it really is, the blackest, the cruelest and most illogical of all human crimes. It never comes alone, but is always attended by other evils as bad as itself, as uncalled for, as direful and as preventable. The twin spectres of famine and pestilence add their horrors and combine with the dread scourge of war to make it the most appalling visitation that can befall a people. It has no excuse for existence and no apology could be framed that could show reason or extenuation for unleashing the dogs of war. When unleashed, their fangs drip of the

blood of countless thousands of innocent men, women and children, whose lives are sacrificed every time the hell-hounds are set at liberty. The harvest of death that follows in the wake of the war scythe is the toll that is continually demanded when this most awful and most accursed calamity is invoked. It is a calamity beyond computation and more wasteful than can be imagined. It squanders both life and treasure, health and wealth, and takes even the victor years and years to recuperate.

Three months ago the civilized world was again appalled and shocked by the outburst of hostilities in eastern Europe, and upon a scale and of a nature never before equalled even in that section. The terrible drama has again been enacted upon the Thracian fields and once more the Mohammedan Turk and his Christian neighbors seized each other by the throat.



Men died by thousands. Bursting shells, rifle bullets, bayonets, daggers and even axes, claimed their tally of slain, and when these weapons became useless the primitive passions of the animal man asserted themselves, and the combatants fought with teeth and nails, like savage beasts, and, locked in everlasting embrace of rage and hatred went down to their death. Never before was war seen in all its hideousness as it was seen in the Balkans when Turk and Bulgar met in the death grapple. It was terrible, abominable, and the most vivid imagination will fail in trying to picture the dark and brutal spectacle.

We have been so accustomed to talking and thinking merely of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" and conjuring up something heroic and glorified in connection with it that we have failed to recognize its horrors or the shame of it all. Just think for a moment of the rivers of blood at the fall of Kirk Kilisseh, where twenty-one thousand dead formed a human rampart; men and horses mangled together; bodies and limbs flying in all directions; Bulgarian wounded with their noses and ears cut off and other horrible mutilations. If we had the force of mental vision, the imagination, the faculty to picture in our minds and realize in our hearts the shifting kaleidoscope of the horror and hell of war, of all the misery, the groans and cries of men and beasts hacked and battered to pulp, or left to rot in the rain with limbs or portions of their bodies blown away, we should either become more callous than brute beasts or go mad under the strain.

When it is shorn of its false glory and its mask is torn off, war is a hideous, terrible thing. The bloody exhibition in the Balkans and the horrors enacted in that unhappy and unfortunate part of

Europe, prove it conclusively, for this Balkan war was too terrible for words to depict or mind to conceive.

If such a thing were possible, imagine the cohorts of twin hells drawn up in battle array and pitted against each other until they were exhausted, or nearly so, and still struggling and rending each other and yet not satisfying the blood lust that was in them. Imagine that or something like it and you can have a faint idea of what transpired when the old-time feud was revived in the Balkans.

It was hard to believe that the hereditary enmity that has existed for hundreds of years between Christians and Mussulmans had again broken out and that the war between Turkey and the allied Balkan States was not a war of conquest or for commercial supremacy, as modern wars usually are, but was really a holy war, a modern clash between the cross and the crescent, such as had happened many times before and is unhappily likely to occur again, as long as men's minds are poisoned by vague speculations and false teachings. Yet such seems to be the case, for it would appear that the war took the form of a crusade upon the one side and a jahad on the other. The Turks, true to the teachings of the illustrious Bedouin highwayman who gave them their creed, look upon the killing of those who differ with them in religion as a meritorious act, while the allies, when they unsheathed their swords, declared they did so for the sake of Christianity.

For the sake of Christianity! Of all the incongruous claims that could be made, this surely is the most atrocious and detestable. Who can reconcile the teachings of the Gentle Nazarene with any such claims, the proclamation of peace on earth and good will toward men, with the crash and carnage

and the devastation that marked the march of these Christian soldiers? When war is Christianized it becomes even more horrible and detestable because of the hypocrisy from which it is inseparable. Moreover, it has a tendency to strengthen the war spirit and make the propagation of the peace spirit more difficult. Warriors of the psalm-singing and prayer type, like Gustavus Adolphus, Oliver Cromwell, Stonewall Jackson, Henry Havelock and "Chinese" Gordon, have done more to perpetuate the horrors of war by making it seem of religious significance than ever did such godless miscreants as Frederick the Great and Napoleon Bonaparte.

Workingmen all over the world are opposed to war and are raising their voices against it with an ever-increasing strength and with a vehemence that cannot fail to bring success to their desires at no great distance of time. Not only are they raising their voices against it, but they threaten to make war impossible by solemnly declaring they will not aid and abet it by supplying either munitions or men. Of their sincerity in this there can be no mistake, for at every opportunity where it could be prominently done the fiat has gone forth that workingmen will not participate in any hostile demonstration against their fellows in any other country, and in proof of their intention to live up to their declarations, they will refuse to supply food, coal and other necessities, without which war would be an impossibility. In doing this they prove that they have intelligence enough to know that war cannot be carried on without their assistance and they have served notice upon all who would propagate the war spirit that they will no longer render that assistance. This action upon their part has done more to check what was

dangerously near the field of Armageddon in the European embroglio than the diplomacy of the diplomats or the efforts of the peace tribunal at The Hague.

Verily, in teaching and in actions the trade unions are doing more for the cause of peace and in a more practical way than either church or State. It is the aim of trade unionism, like that of every good man and woman, to strip war of every atom of fictitious chivalry, every possible scintilla of glory, by which the mind of the military homicide is glamoured, from field marshal to drummer-boy. The trade unions are the true advocates and apostles of the spirit that would fashion swords into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks and bring about the ideal time dreamed of by all well wishers of humanity, when peace perpetual would be proclaimed and war would be no more. This is part of the mission of trade unionism and of the hope that it gives to mankind. Speed it and hasten the day.—Machinist.

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It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.

The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, "You'll work and toil and earn bread and I'll eat."

No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one class of men as an apology for enslaving another class, it is the same tyrannical principle.—Abraham Lincoln.



## AN INFAMOUS DETECTIVE AGENCY



READERS of the News-Post probably remember John B. Taylor. He was driven from his job as superintendent of police in Philadelphia after this paper had exposed his utter unfitness for his post and the fact that he was used as the tool of big business and corrupt politicians.

There may be some curiosity as to what Taylor is doing today. The News-Post is prepared to gratify that curiosity.

John B. Taylor is today the head of a private detective agency organized to spy on labor unions and break strikes.

That Taylor should be engaged in this infamous business is hardly surprising. Every working man in the city of Philadelphia has bitter memories of what this man did, at the bidding of his big business masters, in the terrible street car strikes. They recall how policemen and hired thugs shot and beat the unfortunate toilers, whose offense was that they had dared demand a living wage from the infamous P. R. T. They recall the "wagon tongue" club which Taylor invented, that the workers might the more easily be thrashed into submission.

They recall also that during the years that Taylor was at the head of the police department there was never a strike called anywhere, no matter how humble the establishment, but that the police were rushed to the aid of the boss, did everything in their power to start rioting, and mercilessly beat and trampled upon the strikers.

Taylor, notorious strike breaker and slugger, is at his favorite job. Here is a copy of a letter sent to E. J. Walsh, a teamster, at 1020 Commerce street:

"John B. Taylor, Gen'l Supt.; John T. Taylor, Gen'l Mgr., Telephone, Spruce 4259.

"Member of the Board of Governors, National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Member of International Association Chiefs of Police; night Phone, Baring 678.

"Taylor National Detective Agency  
"Licensed and Bonded

"Office of the General Superintendent, Baxter Bldg., 1414 S. Penn Square.

"Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.,  
"Feb. 11, 1913.

"Edw. J. Walsh:

"My Dear Sir—On Sunday at Tasker Hall, 12th and Tasker streets, there was a meeting of the teamsters and an organization was formed of the teamsters' union for the purpose of demanding higher pay and shorter hours.

"This means that in a short time you will have called in your place of business, a strike.

"It is highly advisable for you to take the proper precautions to prevent such an occurrence, which, if it takes place, will necessarily cause you great loss and damage.

"If we can be of service to you by placing on the inside one of our operatives, we can furnish you daily information as to what is taking place among your own men and in the union, and you will be prepared for trouble.

"You will know what is being done and what is in contemplation and will be in position to save yourself hundreds of dollars. All good business men use this method today for the prevention of trouble.

"We will be pleased to take this matter up with you personally if you so desire.

"Kindly let me hear from you at once.

"Very truly yours,

"TAYLOR NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY,

"JOHN T. TAYLOR,

"General Manager."

The letter is signed by John T. Taylor, the former superintendent's son. It was the terrible charges brought against this couple by the young divorced wife of the younger Taylor that aroused the storm which finally drove John B. Taylor from the city hall.

The letter itself scarcely needs any comment. It is a frank offer to engage in one of the lowest and most despicable undertakings that any man ever entered upon.

From time immemorial a spy has been despised by men of all nations, but what contempt is fitting for the man who, for a few dirty dollars, volunteers to spy on his fellows who are fighting for an honest living in order that they may lose their battle.

When John Taylor wrote that letter he did not know the full extent of what he was doing. He did not know, for instance, that he was writing it to an honest man, else it would never have left his office.

Walsh was furious at being invited to take part in such a vile, underhanded piece of rottenness. He sent for the News-Post reporter and showed him the letter. The reporter suggested that he send for Mr. Taylor or one of his minions and find out just how far the "detective" proposed to go. In answer to a telephone call, a sleek, well-groomed individual, with such a nice, black moustache, who did not offer to give his name, appeared. He was very smooth, indeed, promised many things vaguely, such as supplying full information as to what Walsh's employes did, and talked about and especially what the union plans were. Walsh asked how much this valuable work

would be worth. The detective talked vaguer yet, but murmured something about \$2 a day "expenses." Finally he burst out with his great scheme.

Walsh was to get all the master teamsters in Kensington, or as many of them as he could, into a conference. The Taylor detective agency would then expound its great plan of getting one of its spies into the teamsters' union and all would be well.

You get the point, of course. A single employing teamster could not be milked very far, but a combination of employers would be able to stand quite a good deal of milking.

The sleek party went away, apparently very well satisfied with his work. We dedicate this article to him.

The News-Post has already exposed the methods by which the Manufacturers' Association has used the Burns detectives.

It is precisely the same proposition as that involved in the present case. Workers of Philadelphia, do you realize the menace of these sinister men? Do you appreciate the fact that if such tactics are allowed to be used successfully your whole battle for justice is almost hopeless? The only way to fight these underhand enemies is, first and foremost by organization. Every worker in Philadelphia should be organized. It is a common cause, the enemy is united and so must you be. Then there should be a law passed which would take men of the Taylor stripe and put them where they belong—behind prison bars.—Philadelphia News-Post.

"The way to prevent unnecessary child labor and female factory work is to give men wages sufficient to support families, and the way to do this is through organization."—Exchange.



## HEALTH IS A HABIT



HE rewards of life are for service. And the penalties of life are for self-indulgence.

Human service is the highest form of self-interest. It is a movement in the line of self-preservation.

We preserve our sanity only as we forget self in service.

To center on oneself and forget our relationship to society is to summon misery, and misery means disease, dissolution—death.

In the race of life a man with educated bowels will eclipse the man with an educated brain—but why not have both?

Just a few plain rules, and the whole matter of life is automatic and self-lubricating.

Health is a habit.

Drugs and chemicals that work while you sleep are a little later going to prevent you working when awake.

What we want is to be very much awake in the daytime and very much asleep at night.

And these things are possible only to people who eat right food, think good thoughts, and observe the every-day, common laws of health.

It is a mistake to blame the medical fraternity. The fact is, doctors minister to the prejudices of the times, because they are a part of the times. Doctors are men, just like the rest of us, neither better nor worse, and as we grow better we have better doctors. We have better doctors nowadays than ever before in all history.

Nature intended that each animal should live to an age approximating five times the number of years which it takes to reach its bodily maturity.

Man reaches his height and max-

imum strength at twenty, and should therefore live to be a hundred.

The brain, being the last organ developed, and growing until man is past seventy, should sit secure and watch every other organ decline. As it is, the brain, with over one-half of the individuals who live to be seventy, loses its power before the hands and feet, and death reaps something less than a man.

Health is the most natural thing in the world. It is natural to be healthy because we are a part of natures—we are nature. Nature is trying hard to keep us well, because she needs us in her business.

Nature needs man so he will be useful to other men.

Action is the one law of nature. Everything is in motion.

Keep at work. Have a vocation and an avocation—a job and a hobby.

Do not overeat.

Do not under-breathe.

Live out of doors as much as possible.

Work, play, study, laugh—flavor all with love, and you have the key to happy living.—Elbert Hubbard, in *Cosmopolitan*.

## GIVES UP BUSTING UNIONS

Washington, D. C.—Information has come to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that our old and erratic "Gripe Nuts" friend, C. W. Post, has decided to cease his open hostility to the organizations of labor. For a number of years he has spent large sums of money in advertising his very various brands of wares and incorporating in these ads fulminations against the labor organizations. As a matter of fact he put thousands of dollars into the pockets of union printers for which the Typographical Union



was duly thankful. Then he conceived the brilliant idea of organizing a model labor union, which went by the euphonious name of the "Trades and Workers' Association." When this skeleton was reared to view, with great acclaim, Post offered to amalgamate with the American Federation of Labor, but his offer was politely declined. In order that the Trades and Workers' Association might be provided with an appropriate headquarters, Post donated a spacious building (with a string on the donation), used formerly as a sanatorium. Unlike other unions, a real estate broker was made president of the Trades and Workers' Association, and "gripe nut" funds furnished for an organizing campaign. The real estate broker, however, did not prove to be a successful organizer, and finally, as the story goes, Post has taken back the sanatorium, disbanded the Trades and Workers' Association, which consisted of the real estate broker and Post, and has hung out a "to let" sign upon the former headquarters of the Trade and Workers' Association. It is not contrary to custom to end the chapter of a book or article by the words *Selah* or *Amen*, but in this instance we'll use the appropriate phrase—"There's a reason."

### ASSUMES RIGHT POSITION

Washington—In a recent issue of *Collier's* the following editorial note appears under the caption, "Tell Us Another." "There are certain phrases that the world is tired of hearing; certain excuses and smooth, condescending statements from the powers that be that are not as convincing as they once were. During the New York garment strike a contractor who sent out a large amount of his work in sub-contracts made this statement: 'Our

tenement-house workers can easily make \$7 a week. If they worked in the shop, they could make \$9 or \$10, but they prefer to take their work to their homes, so that they can attend to their household duties and work whenever they please.' In the light of what we know of the difference that \$2 or \$3 a week makes to a tenement family, and the relation that home work bears to 'household duties,' such a remark causes laughter that is very like to wrath. In the same strike the New York Clothing Trade Association printed a large statement in the leading papers, beginning: 'An Unjustifiable Strike.' 'The clothing strike was started by a handful of self-seeking agitators and against the real interests of the workers.' Agitators may precipitate trouble, but they cannot make it. Tens of thousands of people—hard-working, much-worried—do not lay down their means of livelihood in the bitter weather of early January and face the most biting privation for an undetermined time unless there is a much better reason than 'a handful of self-seeking agitators.' All sympathy is due to those business men who are trying to work out the difficult problems that face them honestly and well, but this sort of assininity only antagonizes the public which it is intended to placate."

We have heard so much of workingmen in public office, and the desire of certain persons to belittle their work, that we take pleasure in reproducing the following, from the *San Francisco Leader*, in reference to a stanch trade unionist, to show what our people can do:

"Upon his retirement from the Board of Public Works, Commissioner Michael Casey was the recipient of an elegant testimonial

of appreciation from his associates in the department. A reproduction of this testimonial the Leader takes pleasure in herewith presenting.

"Mr. Casey's retirement comes after a term of many years' faithful, efficient and honest service as a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

"Serving under four administrations, he gave the best that was in him to the city, and never was the work entrusted to his department more conscientiously or more satisfactorily carried out.

"His record as a board of works commissioner is clean and straight. Grand juries have commended him, and during his incumbency there was never a scandal attached to his office.

"Mr. Casey was a public official of whom San Francisco can justly feel proud.

"In relinquishing his office Commissioner Casey was the recipient of countless expressions of regret that the city was to lose the benefit of his tried and valuable services. He enters private life with the esteem and respect of all classes of our citizens, who regard him as a true official, an honorable citizen and a loyal friend, a man in the truest sense of the term."

Today, in the midst of an appalling amount of enforced idleness and misery among the organized forces of labor in the industrial centers of the world, the first rumblings can be heard of the rallying cry, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will."

Today we repeat what we have claimed in good and bad times, that the simplest condition by which the social order can be maintained is by a systematic regulation of the workday to insure to each and all an opportunity to labor.

### NOT UNDERSTOOD

Tho' not understood, what need you care?

Ever do your part;  
Meet all snakes with a smiling face,  
Tho' you carry an aching heart.  
After the storm has passed away,  
They'll wonder how you fared;  
Then it will down on the pigmy mind

There was one who cared.

There was one whose heart was right,

Whose deeds this world can't know,

Who scorned all thought of pretense or sham,

With never a move for show.

Tho' you are bitten a thousand times

And cursed by snakes low down,  
Unless you are broad as the wide, wide world,

How can you win renown?

He played full well a manly part,

Tho' he far in the background lies.

This sad old world awakes at last,

When the granite towers o'er his head;

Tho' he was nothing to us in life,

He's a hero when he's dead.

—Agnes Thecla Fair.

### TODAY

Tarry not in idle yearning

For the moments that are gone;

Yesterday hath no returning,

And life's stream is flowing on;

Flowing on with joy or sorrow

Toward the dark, unfathomed sea—

Ever onward to the morrow

That conceals eternity.

Let us, then, to-day endeavor

To enjoy life's pleasant sun,

For the past is gone forever

And the morrow may not come;

Let us do the loving duties

That await us on the way,

And behold the myriad beauties

That abound in life to-day.

—C. Howard.



# EDITORIAL

By D. J. Tobin.

**B**Y the time this Journal reaches the hands of our membership, the newly elected President of the United States will be inaugurated and the country will be in the hands of a Democratic administration. From the utterances of Mr. Wilson, since his election up to the present time, we believe that he is going to be a real President. We think that he is going to put into practice the pledges of the Democratic party and the promises he himself made before election. We think that he is not going to be advised by Tammany Hall, nor by Roger Sullivan or Tom Taggart, but by men who are honest, clean and responsible, men like Senator O'Gorman of New York and William Jennings Bryan.

There is a great opportunity for the Democratic party to make good. Conditions are such throughout the country, in the homes of the working people, with the terrible increased cost of living, that if the Democratic party avails itself of the opportunity, it is possible for it to perpetuate itself for a number of years, but if the Democratic party fails in its duty to the people who has trusted it, who has put it into power, then the people will turn on it more bitterly than they turned this past year on the old, rotten Republican machine, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Taft four years ago. Mr. Taft entered into office under the most favorable circumstances, everybody, with the exception of a few working people, singing his praises. In four years he left office the most degraded and despised President that ever stepped down from the White House. History repeats itself every now and then, and Mr. Wilson can be honored and respected at the end of his term, or he can be despised and repudiated the same as his immediate predecessor. We trust that the Democratic party of the nation will not become intoxicated with its power to such an extent that it will forget its duty to the masses of the people throughout the nation. But this is possible. It may forget, and because of their power believe that it will be impossible to displace them. In some states this has happened already. In the State of Indiana, both the House and Senate are Democratic and the Governor is also a Democrat. The legislature is absolutely controlled by the Democrats, but in the session which is now being held, they have absolutely refused to pass any legislation favorable to the working people. There was recently before the house a bill creating an eight-hour work day for women and girls throughout the State of Indiana, introduced by Representative Keegan, who is a member of the Machinists' Union, and who for a number of years was organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The legislature wrangled over the bill for several days and finally decided to pass a ten-hour law for women, destroying the purpose of the bill. Keegan denounced the legislature, although he is a Democrat. He denounced it because it refused to remember its democratic pledges; denounced it because it was corrupt; denounced it because it put the dollars of employers before the lives of women and girls. Keegan tendered his resignation to the Governor as a member of the legislature, refusing to sit any longer with such a rotten, corrupt legislature. If the Democrats in power at the national capital act the same as the Indiana Democratic legislature, we can see the end of the Democratic party inside of four years. It ought to learn a lesson

from what happened to the old Republican party. Undoubtedly the people are watching and waiting patiently and if the multitude are not protected, or given a square deal, it will be but a few years until the people themselves—the common people—will assume the reins of government. They have it in their power to do so and they are only waiting to see whether or not the new administration will put into effect the promises and pledges it made before the election.

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**J**AMES KIRBY has been elected, and is now serving in the office of general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the second largest craft organization in the world, having a membership of 210,000 in good standing. He comes to office with perhaps more experience in the labor movement than any other individual whom we know of elected to such a position. Mr. Kirby was first president of the National Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, a most trying position for a man to hold, in view of the disturbances existing in the building trades between employers and employes, and also the aggravating jurisdictional disputes that present themselves to this department. But he successfully filled the office with credit to himself and the organization that he represents. He is a man of force, honesty, courage and determination; the one man whom, we believe, has it in him, to make the carpenters' organization more powerful and influential than it ever was before. We wish him success in his undertaking and pray that his administration may be crowned with glory for himself and the membership of the large organization that has chosen him for its head.

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**T**ALK about Russia. If the conditions there are any worse than the conditions existing in the mine workers' strike in West Virginia, we fail to understand how it is possible to exist at all in Russia. The mine workers of West Virginia for a number of years have been prevented from organizing by the unjust employers, detective agencies and thugs hired by said employers. They started to organize because their conditions were deplorable, and because their working conditions were far inferior to the conditions enjoyed by the mine workers in the organized districts. The wages of the mine workers in West Virginia averaged not more than one-half the wages obtained in the coal fields of Illinois and Indiana. It was impossible for the men to live so they decided to organize. Immediately all the "powers that be" started in to disrupt their union. The miners were evicted from their homes, beaten and shot down like dogs by the State militia and civil authorities, and are fighting for their very lives today and practically starving in that district. The mine owners seem to have absolute control over the government of the State and over the courts. It seems to be a one-sided affair, but the men are still fighting and are determined to continue to fight even though every miner who is on strike loses his life in the struggle. They are determined to continue until they establish better conditions in the district and place their organization on a solid basis.



EVERY now and then we have requests from local unions throughout the country, for sanction to strike, without any information as to the cause of said strike, or what the trouble in the district is. The request comes in this form: "Local union desires endorsement of strike." It is impossible for the General Office to send out a request for the sanction of a strike to the members of the General Executive Board, for them to vote on, without understanding the cause and nature of the strike. The local union, in accordance with our constitution, when it desires the sanction of a strike, must first vote on the proposition at a regular meeting of the local, and a secret ballot must be used. If the vote is in the affirmative, or in favor of a strike, then the matter must be referred to the council, if a joint council exists in the district, and if the council endorses the request of the local, then the General Office should be notified, stating that the local and council have acted on the same, and state the cause of the strike, whether or not the employers refused to further negotiate; whether it is for a raise in wages or a reduction in hours; whether you are presenting a new wage scale, or the scale now in existence, also the number of men liable to be involved. This information should be in the possession of the General President in order to send out the request to the General Executive Board. After this has been done the local union should wait for the return answer from the General Office, stating whether or not the General Executive Board endorses said strike.

If this is done the General President will be in a position, when sending out the request to the members of the Board, who are scattered all over the country, to state the nature of the difficulty existing between the local union and its employers and the members of the Board will be in a position to vote intelligently on the matter. Local officers seem to think that all they have to do is to request the General President for the sanction to strike, and that said request ought to be granted immediately. If we did business in this office along those lines we would have no International Union in a short time, and no matter how much we may displease local unions or their officers who do not understand the law, we must preserve and protect our International by compelling local unions and their representatives to live up to the constitution. As a matter of fact the General Officers are only too anxious to help local unions and to grant all reasonable requests when the law has been observed. When the law has been violated or not complied with the International Executive Board would be false to its trust and to its obligation were it to grant requests made by local unions which have not complied with the constitution. Another matter we want to call to the attention of our membership is this: Local unions must be in good standing for six months before they are entitled to strike benefits. That is the per capita tax must be paid regularly each month and all back per capita tax must be paid and remain paid for six months before local unions are entitled to benefits. Again, no strike can be endorsed by the General Executive Board unless the local union uses every means in its power to bring about a settlement even going so far as to offer arbitration to the employers.

From the above statements, which we make for the information of our membership, we trust that they will understand their duty relative to strikes and be governed by the information contained herein and not find fault with the General Office or the General Executive Board in case they are refused the sanction of a strike, because of the fact that they have refused to comply with our constitution and law.

**S**EVERAL of our members have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one month to one year in Des Moines, Iowa. In that city, a short time ago the teamsters formed an organization for the purpose of bettering their working conditions. Immediately the employers started in to break up the organization, and as a result the men were locked out. Since that time general warfare has existed between the thugs and detectives employed by the employers' association and our membership. The courts, it seems, are absolutely in favor of the employers and when some of our members were arrested and charged with crime, there was no hesitancy on the part of the courts to find them guilty. Our members, however, have appealed, and their cases will be tried by the higher courts where they expect to be able to prove their innocence.

**T**HE great good accomplished by labor organizations in this country is, perhaps, beyond the power of any individual to estimate. Millions of dollars have been added to the salaries of the individual workmen. Within the last twelve years, each year the number of hours have been reduced by thousands. The general education obtained in the labor movement and the knowledge of human affairs in the uplifting of the working people, done by the labor organizations of the country, are invaluable to the nation. Every year the onward march, educationally, of the toilers is something that is not, perhaps, understood by the large employers of labor. In view of this condition existing; understanding the great good that has been done for civilization, through labor organizations, is it not surprising that we find men who consider themselves highly advanced educationally and otherwise, endeavoring to disrupt the labor movement of the country? Of course, it is absolutely impossible to destroy labor unions, but somehow or other, the enemies of labor do not seem to realize or understand this. If the enemies of the trade union movement, those fanatical millionaire employers and those narrow-minded college professors were successful in destroying the present labor organizations, it is an absolute certainty that within a few years, another movement would spring up among the workers that would, perhaps, be more dangerous to civilization than the present organizations of labor. As we advance in life's pathway men are becoming more educated and are beginning to understand more thoroughly the necessity of organization. The whole world today recognizes the absolute necessity of individuals and multitudes forming into bands or organizations for their own protection. Therefore, we say, is it not surprising that men who are supposed to be advanced in the knowledge of worldly affairs, cannot see the foolishness of endeavoring to disrupt this movement of labor that has done so much good for civilization? Take, for instance, the several disputes now existing between employers and employes. As a rule we find that all the great industrial disturbances and strikes are brought about by the unorganized crafts. Also we find among the unorganized that there is an effort being made toward the establishment of another organization, under the guise of a labor organization, that will prove far more dangerous and far more injurious to society than the present labor organizations that are chartered under the American Federation of Labor. They have been persecuted to such an extent that it is almost useless to endeavor to explain to them that there is any justice for the working people. The men who are more thoroughly advanced in labor organizations know



well that there are fair employers, just as many, and, perhaps, more, than there are unjust and cruel employers, but the average working employe in the large manufacturing districts of the country believe, and is being told continually by a band of men who have no purpose in view other than to destroy the labor organizations of the country, that every employer is the enemy of labor. The employers' associations of the country are working hand in hand with the Industrial Workers of the World, both aiming and striving to destroy the ranks of labor.

The detective agencies that are employed by the manufacturers' associations for the purpose of having these detectives and spies become members of trade unions, are no better than Mr. Haywood and his kind. In many instances strikes in organizations have been brought about by agitation started in the local union through the oily speeches of those detectives who sometimes worm themselves into the confidence of the poor working people.

We have a list of names in our office, obtained by an individual who had access recently to the files of a certain detective agency, that contains a large list of members of trade unions who were directly employed by the detective agency, or, in other words, contain the names of men who held membership in the different organizations of labor throughout the country and who were instructed to take out membership by the head of the detective agency by which they were employed. Nearly every International Union has in its membership some of those detectives. Nearly every progressive local union has one or two of those detectives holding membership in the local union. In New York City our organization there has had one or two detectives holding membership in our locals. We mention these facts because we desire to warn our membership against the fire eater in the local union, the man who is always endeavoring to create discontent and trouble, and who never avoids an opportunity to assail the character of the local officers and the International officers. Very true, this individual is working at the craft, and, perhaps, is a faithful worker, receiving a salary from the employer and a salary from the detective agency. After the meeting of the local union is over, these detectives holding membership in the local, make out a report of everything that transpired at the local meeting, and, if a strike is contemplated, the men advocating the strike, or those who in any way make themselves conspicuous, are named in the report. The agency immediately furnishes the employer with the desired information. If our membership would only understand that detective agencies are strike-breaking agencies; they are practically the same and only prosper when there is trouble, such as a strike in a district, the organization would not be so anxious to go on strike until every available means to bring about a settlement was used. If the employers would only understand that detective agencies and strike-breaking agencies do nothing but continually try to bring about strikes, that they might become fat, then employers would realize the necessity of endeavoring to avoid strikes and of negotiating with their employes. But, the employers' associations are working hand in hand with the destroyers of labor and the trade unions have to battle with them all; has to still continue to fight to build up the home of the worker and to spread education and civilization throughout the length and breadth of our country, and it is continually becoming more successful in this undertaking, in spite of the forces arrayed against them.

Organize, ought to be the watchword among our membership throughout the country. Build up your local union, it means your welfare. Never rest until you have every individual outside of the organization holding membership in your local. If our membership will do this, we can be the most powerful organization in the country within a short time.

ON looking over the Chicago papers a few days ago we noticed where the United States government had applied for an injunction against the electrical workers' local union of Chicago because of the fact that the government claimed that interstate messages were being held up as a result of the trouble between the union and the Postal Telegraph Company.

It seems that sometime ago an effort was made by the Chicago union to unionize the Postal Telegraph department, especially the electrical department. The Postal Telegraph Company refused to organize its plant and started in to discharge the union men then in its employ.

Our object in placing this matter before our membership, is to show the position taken by the United States government in this case. This is the first time in the history of the nation, that we know of, where the government has applied for an injunction against a labor union, under the flimsy excuse of interstate messages being interfered with. It is only another sample of the bitterness of the Taft administration against trade unions. Taft and his attorney-general, Mr. Wickersham, who has been a corporation lawyer nearly all of his life, wants to take a final crack at the unions before going out of office. Their object, of course, is to establish a precedent that will be pointed to later on. The case will not be settled before March 4, and it will be handed down to Mr. Wilson and his attorney-general to finish up. If the attorney-general appointed by Mr. Wilson is successful in getting a judgment against the union the Republicans of the nation will point to the fact, where the Wilson administration persecuted labor unions. If the newly appointed attorney-general fails to prosecute the case, the business interests of the country will claim that he has not courage enough to carry out the law, so that it is not alone the object of the Taft administration to endeavor to injure the electrical workers, but they want to place the newly elected Democratic administration in an unpleasant position. The government could have sent its messages through the Western Union Telegraph Company. There is no such thing as interfering with messages of the government. This is only an excuse, in our opinion, and the Postal Telegraph Company and its employes, in our judgment, should be allowed to fight the matter out and the government should not lend its aid to the employers and against trade unionism.

It is not necessary for us to say to our membership that any messages sent to general headquarters in the near future, we are desirous of having said messages come through the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The General President, on Tuesday, February 25, addressed the convention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in Indianapolis. The convention is well attended by the local unions of iron workers throughout the country and the report of the secretary, Mr. McClory, shows that not only has the membership held its own during the terrible fight that has been made against the organization, but that it has increased in membership.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication of the 29th inst. received (pertaining to R. A.) and I thank you most heartily for the opinion rendered; as it clears up a matter that was giving me, among others, quite a bit of uneasiness, though I wish to make it plain that there was absolutely no animosity toward Mr. Thomas C. Fox, the member holding the position involved; instead, there was only thought for the future of the organization.

As you most aptly remark, these questions are sure to arise from time to time, and if not allowed to warp the better judgment of the members participating in the debate, are sure to prove healthy.

As the one proposing the resolution from which this question arose, I am the member on whom the joke is turned, and trust that I am capable of acknowledging defeat as gracefully as I would victory, had it been awarded me.

Your decision, with us, is final and there is enough brotherly feeling in our ranks to allow us to accept it in the manner in which it is rendered, viz., for our welfare. I thank you in the name of the local for your kindness.

Now, at our meeting, held on the 15th inst., the annual election of officers for the ensuing year was held, our regular meeting having fallen on New Year's Day, it was thought advisable to dispense with that meeting.

The election, as was foreseen, was closely contested, or rather, the offices of secretary-treasurer and vice-president were contested, as were the positions of delegates

to the C. L. U. and the Maryland State and District of Columbia F. of L. convention, the latter to be held in Frederick, Md., during the coming summer, though on account of a change in our local constitution, all elective positions are voted for on the night of our yearly elections, which will explain the reason for considering this latter business at this time.

The following is the final result of the election, in its entirety, which I hope you will cause to be embodied in the next issue of the Journal:

President, Thos. C. Fox, re-elected; vice-president, A. L. Sampson; recording secretary, J. L. Considine, re-elected; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Toone, re-elected; three-year trustee, J. F. Jerman, re-elected; business agent, J. E. Toone, re-elected; delegates to the Central Labor Union, J. E. Toone, R. E. Donaldson, A. L. Sampson, Thos. C. Fox, J. L. Considine; delegates to the Maryland State and District Federation of Labor, J. F. Hagan, J. E. Toone, J. L. Considine.

Am enclosing one of the ballots used at the election, just to let you see that we are becoming up-to-date.

Thanking you again for your kindness and promptness in rendering your decision, I am,

Faternally yours,

JAS. L. CONSIDINE, R. S.  
L. U. No. 33, Bakery Salesmen.

The movement for the improvement of the condition of workingmen's living conditions is bigger than its mistakes, and, wisely directed and controlled, is fraught with big promise of future good.  
—Rabbi Martin A. Meyer.



Local No. 553 of New York City of which Vice-President Cashal is Secretary-Treasurer, has purchased a new automobile for the purpose of breaking in drivers who are members of the local union, thereby enabling them to understand how to operate an automobile. Conditions in New York are changing to such an extent that within a short time all the hauling will be done by automobile trucks. It would be well for all local unions that can afford to do so—locals with a substantial treasury—to be guided by the action of Local No. 553, because in a short time only those who are competent and able to operate an automobile will be able to obtain employment in transferring either passengers or freight, and the money will be wisely expended in the education of the membership along those lines. If the proper instructor is employed it would take only two or three days on the machine to break in a man who is possessed of average intelligence, and, if necessary, a small fee could be charged by the local union to the driver for the instructions.

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Organizer Gillespie has organized a local union in Syracuse, N. Y. This is the first local union that we have had in Syracuse for a number of years.

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Organizer Ashton is working in Philadelphia and is doing good work there.

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Organizer Casey has sent in a charter for the Dyeing Teamsters of San Francisco.

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Organizer Farrell has been employed for the last month in Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

---

Organizer McArthur is working around Des Moines, Iowa and in Chicago.

---

Last month we received per capita tax on 48,500 members. January is always a dull month in view of the fact that business is not very good and a great many of our members are out of employment. However, at the present time everybody seems to be busy in the large industrial centers and all of our men are now employed as far as we can learn. Let us hope that this month, with a little effort on the part of our membership throughout the country, we will reach the fifty thousand mark.



Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

---

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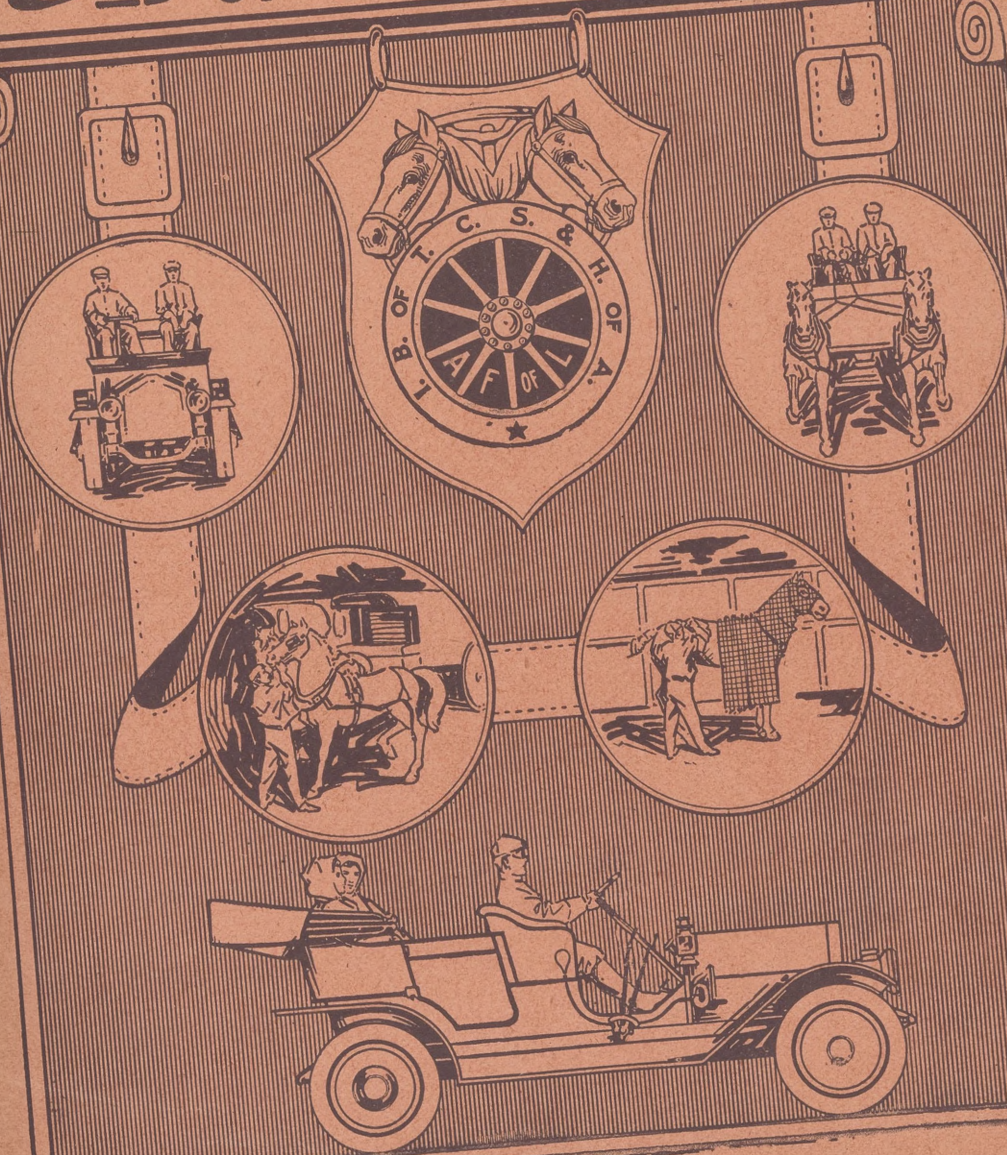
All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,  
222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Ind.



APRIL, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





When a man gets to that point in life where he believes that he is better than any one else, he needs to have a physical examination. Many of our local officers believe, after they serve a few months, that they know more than the entire membership that they represent. This condition is dangerous. It would be well for us to realize that there are men who never acquired an office, who have no desire for an office, who know as much as they do. It would be well for us if we could see ourselves as others see us. There is no man so dangerous as the individual who recognizes the faults of others and refuses to see his own. Pride and egotism are sisters to deception, and the same size hat ought to fit the Business Agent or Secretary-Treasurer, after five years of service, that fit him when he first started to fill that position.

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The General President was in New York City on March 14, 15 and 16, and discussed general conditions in that vicinity with the officers of the respective local unions. At the present time there is no trouble of a serious nature in New York. Business is in pretty good condition and all of our members are working. Let us hope that this condition will prevail during the entire year.

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Chicago was never better than it is at the present time. There is not one local union in Chicago but what has perfect peace and harmony existing in the local. Conditions are good. Wages have been increased in many of the local unions recently and there is no trouble between the two organizations of teamsters.

We have every reason to rejoice. We hope and trust that this condition will continue. No matter how bitter we feel towards one another, as individuals, we should never bring about a condition that would injure the welfare of any of the men we represent.

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Bill Neer, Secretary-Treasurer of Milk Drivers, Chicago, has been re-elected President of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago.

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Joseph Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 25, Boston, has been re-elected President of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Boston.

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## SCIENTIFIC SLAVERY



N the much-talked  
of subject of "effi-  
ciency," which em-  
ployers are grasp-  
ing as a means of  
sweating labor a  
little harder, Sue  
Ainslie Clarke,

president of the Boston Women's  
Trade Union league, has the fol-  
lowing article in the current num-  
ber of Life and Labor:

"Efficiency," "Scientific Manage-  
ment,"—Boston is buzzing with  
the terms. "Scientific Slavery,"  
one worker calls it, who has ob-  
served its application; the hope of  
the workers, some of its exponents  
deem it—provided they demand  
their share of its benefits. Scien-  
tific management eliminates waste,  
it standardizes machines and ma-  
terials, it raises to the highest de-  
gree the efficiency of plant and  
worker.

A century ago a brain applied to  
mechanical forces revolutionized  
industry. Women, children, even  
men, were chained to machines—  
unorganized, they were caught un-  
aware. Today, in spite of the  
heroic struggle and magnificent  
achievement of organized labor,  
thousands of men and women suf-  
fer because the "labor saving" de-  
vices have not "saved," but have  
sacrificed labor.

Today brain applied to human  
force is inaugurating a new era in



industry. "Scientific Management" is not a theory, it is a fact. In many industries its introduction into certain plants is now doubling or tripling the output while enormously reducing cost. It is bound, therefore, to win increasing favor with employers.

And what is it to mean to workers?

Increased efficiency! Brain, for instance trains a worker to do with five motions what formerly required eighteen. Does he then finish his work in one-third the time? On the contrary his output is nearly trebled. Is not here the menace of greater monotony?

Increased pay! Does the worker then receive for his trebled output trebled pay? On the contrary, he receives an increase amounting to less than half his former wage. Is it a fair proposition?

A bonus for a certain degree of efficiency—the degree requiring closest attention and the worker's full capacity. Are not here dangers of intensified "speeding-up" and overstrain?

Increased opportunity for the

best worker! Brain trains 140 men to do the work of between 400 and 600. Do not the other 260 of 460 go to swell the army of the unemployed?

Are not the possible rewards and possible dangers to the worker under scientific management great enough to demand its serious consideration? Is organized labor to "laugh at it" as one labor leader has suggested? Or will it, as another hopes, see in increased efficiency the ultimate hope of larger freedom to the worker and so accept the present advantages of scientific management and oppose with every power its dangers?

Are women to be caught unawares as all were a century ago? Does not its introduction into mills, binderies and factories sound the call to us—trade unionists and allies—to unprecedented vigilance and energy in the organization of women? How without it are they to obtain what this astounding increase in output should bring to them—proportionately higher pay, shorter hours, opportunity for life?

### WILLIAM B. WILSON SELECTED AS FIRST SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



WILLIAM B. WILSON, union coal miner, former nestor of the labor group in Congress, has been elevated to the position of Secretary of Labor in the cabinet of President Wilson. "Billy" Wilson came to Congress as one of the results of the first contest made by the American Federation of Labor to break down the hostility in the United States Congress against remedial labor legislation. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress from the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, and re-elected to the Sixty-first and

Sixty-second Congress. In the great political change which occurred in the Congressional elections for members of the latter Congress, Congressman Wilson was made chairman of the House Labor Committee. During his incumbency in this position his astuteness, logic, and clear exposition of labor measures resulted in favorable reports being rendered to the House on many important bills. Unlike former labor committees of the House, it became one of the active and effective ones, and every bill referred to it was given consideration.

"Billy" Wilson not only stands now, but has stood pre-eminent

during his Congressional career as possessed of those attributes capable of assuming responsibility in the big things of life. His worth and ability has been thoroughly recognized by those who have had the opportunity to be associated intimately with him, and it is with much gratification that the entire nation will now have an opportunity to know, by his works, the man who, as a coal miner, made the cause of humanity the larger portion of his life's work.

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council unanimously indorsed "Billy" Wilson as Secretary of Labor. That indorsement was concurred in from every quarter of the great organized labor movement as a well-deserved tribute for services rendered to the

end that the day of industrial justice might be brought nearer.

The fact that the American Federation of Labor has been successful in its efforts in having Congress create a Department of Labor, designed to meet and solve the industrial problems, so far as governmental action is necessary, is cause for gratification. Added to this the appointment of "Billy" Wilson to preside over that department is indeed a happy situation. To have a representative of the wage earners at the council table of the President of the nation is an assurance that labor's wrongs will receive the consideration that is due it, and its hopes and desires presented and championed by one whose experience qualifies him to meet this responsibility.

### LA FOLLETTE ON THE JOB



URING the discussion on Section 6 of the post-office appropriation bill, repealing the "gag" executive order of ex-President Roosevelt and

later strengthened by another executive order by President Taft, Senator La Follette, in advocating the repeal of the "gag" provision, emphasized the right of the employees in the postal service to join organizations of their own choice. He closed his speech with the following statement:

"The impression has been given that the American Federation of Labor is an organization that accomplishes its ends by means of strikes, but the American Federation of Labor has no authority to declare strikes. It does not assume any jurisdiction over trade affairs. It is simply a congress of the different trade unions of the United States. Each trade union has complete trade autonomy.

Each trade deals with its own trade disputes without interference by any other trade or by the American Federation of Labor. Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor would not in any manner tend toward creating strikes or strike conditions. On the contrary, when any trade organization brings its grievances to the attention of the American Federation of Labor, it only does so for counsel and advice. And it has been the invariable practice of the officials of the American Federation of Labor to advise the trade affected to exhaust all other means to adjust their disputes before resorting to strikes. The American Federation of Labor is a great organization, having great responsibilities, and there is nothing which tends more toward conservatism in handling trade disputes than responsibility. It follows, then, that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, instead of tending to produce strikes, has a tendency to prevent them. It



is a well-known fact to students of the labor movement that labor organizations have prevented more strikes than they have ever authorized. In the best organized industries in the United States trade disputes are generally adjusted by mutual conference. This fact does not get in the newspapers and does not become generally known, while the strikes, being the exception, rather than the rule, attract attention, and from that grows the assumption that labor organizations are institutions created for the purpose of promoting strikes. The assumption that because a trade union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor it would

be compelled to engage in a sympathetic strike in order to assist some other labor organization whenever it was deemed advisable by the American Federation of Labor is a misapprehension of the facts. The American Federation of Labor has no power to authorize or order one trade organization to strike in sympathy with and for the assistance of another. No trade organization can be ordered on strike except with the consent of its own members, and the laws of the trade unions very frequently require that the vote of the members of the union necessary to authorize a strike must be two-thirds of the entire membership."

### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES



THE failure of the national and state governments to protect workmen from preventable diseases of industry is strikingly brought out in a report just issued by the Second National Conference on Industrial diseases. It is shown that in three years the Illinois commission found 578 cases of lead poisoning in that State and that a hasty and incomplete study disclosed 121 cases on this one disease of occupation in New York City alone. Many of these were due to the absence of regulations requiring the use of simple protective devices and practices which, it is pointed out, are in general use in Germany and England under legislation providing for the payment of insurance benefits in the case of sickness directly due to industry.

A growing appreciation, however, of the need of regulating the conditions among which the thirty million wage earners of this country carry on their work is shown from the recent prohibition by

Congress of the manufacture or sale of "phossy jaw" matches and from the enactment in eight States during the past year of the bill prepared by the association for labor legislation requiring the compulsory reporting of certain of the more evident industrial diseases. The report, which is profusely illustrated, is divided into four parts. Diseases of occupation are treated in papers read before the American Medical Association, this year for the first time giving place on its annual program to the industrial disease problem. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson presents a plan for the classification of occupational diseases; compressed air illness or "caisson disease," is discussed by Dr. Frederick L. Keays from a study of 3,692 cases under his observation during the construction of the Pennsylvania East river tunnels, and Dr. L. M. Ryan, physician to the Foundation company, deals with the same disease and the preventive methods to be adopted in caisson work. Occupational skin diseases of the eye, and industrial poisons are covered by such well-known authorities as Dr. John A.



Fordyce, Dr. Chas. A. Dana, Dr. Ellice M. Alger and David L. Edsall, whose testimony refutes the contention that national ingenuity and inventiveness have lessened industrial diseases here and have made less needful the rigid legal control exercised in other countries.

Reports of lead poisoning in New York City and of the examination of 1,413 workers in cellar bakeries and tailor shops are included in a section dealing with investigations. Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston pleads for more work by hospitals and clinics in the prevention of industrial diseases and Professor C. E. A. Winslow contributes a much discussed paper on temperature and humidity in factories. Professor Baskerville proposes the use of certain preventive agencies for workmen exposed to dusts, fumes and gases.

If industrial disease is to be adequately handled in this country, information must be had as to the extent of these diseases and as to the particular occupations in which they occur, points out Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the U. S. census bureau. A proper nomenclature of occupations is the first requisite, and this, Dr. Wilbur announces, is being prepared by the American Medical Association.

The medical inspection of factories in Illinois is shown to have resulted in the reporting of 247 cases of industrial disease from thirty-one manufacturing establishments during the first eight months of the law's operation. One plant is cited which had seventy-three cases of lead poisoning last August due to dry sand papering of lead paint. With the use of a simple respirator for the protection of these workers as recommended by the department, the hazard of this occupation has been so far reduced that there has not been a single case of lead poisoning in that particular establishment in the last four months. Dr. Leonard W. Hatch, statistician of the New York Department of Labor, who has had charge of the registration of industrial diseases in New York State, emphasizes the need for educating physicians as to the intent and scope of registration laws and testifies to the gratifying results obtained from the first few months' operation of the act.

The report, which is issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation, closes with a bibliography compiled in co-operation with the library of Congress and the U. S. bureau of labor, containing in addition to more important foreign works over 600 American titles.—American Association for Labor Legislation.

### HELPING OTHERS



Our efforts as union men to better conditions of the working people we should bear in mind that we also have other duties to perform. Among these none is more important than cultivating a spirit of kindness and helpfulness for those who are less fortunate than ourselves. This life, like the traditional road to

Ireland's capital, is rough under any circumstances, and there is a chance for all of us to do wondrous good by helping to share the burdens of others. It sounds like a paradox, but in ethics the more you give away the more you have.

Charity has always been considered the greatest of the virtues. The word has a comprehensive meaning covering everything from the salvation of the race from sin to the merest act of kindness by an



individual. It is in its narrower and practical sense that we would refer to. All men are proud to bestow charity, but most people who have a spirit of independence scorn to receive it. This perhaps explains why it is more "blessed to give than to receive." The very poor are always willing to receive from the very rich, but people in similar circumstances can't accept favors from one another without being under obligation and consequently such transactions can hardly be called charitable. Like everything else that is successful in a social way, charity must be systematized and organized. Private and individual charity is commendable and is widely practiced but people who have the disposition to bestow it rarely know how or where they should act and are usually imposed on by fakirs and "dead beats." When a man is approached on the street for a coin it is a very embarrassing matter for him to refuse and yet in many instances it is plain that there is more real charity in refusing than in acceding to the request. But such instances do not excuse a man from practicing charity and every man who has more than enough for the necessities of life should feel compelled to give something to the numerous funds to help those who are in need of these essentials.

Certain political doctrinaires of the present day take the ground that inasmuch as the tariff makes some people richer and some poorer, those who profit by the tariff should furnish the charity to the poor. Others that when the single tax is adopted there will be no more poverty and in the meantime, those opposed to this system of taxation should be held responsible for present distress. Others would reach the millennium through still other systems, and so on. All very well. Whenever new economics bring about such saving conditions and charity is no longer needed, then such objections would apply. In the meantime such arguments look like excuses to keep from fulfilling a duty. But there must be in every community a very large number of charitably inclined people. There is one hospital in this city which gave away during the four cold months of last winter an average of three hundred warm meals a day. The good people who furnish the money and provisions for this great charity and the patient sisters who do the collecting and the work never appear in newspapers and have no desire to be known in the world; yet where is the man who, not participating in such work, can hear about it without being ashamed of his own selfishness?

### WHEN TEMPTED TO PLAY THE COWARD



WE all have days of discouragement and moments when we would be glad to run away from our troubles and responsibilities. In these times of depression and discouragement, when we feel that we amount to but little and doubt whether, after all, life is worth while, there is always danger of playing the

coward; of doing something that we shall be ashamed of later. It is better never to take an important step or make a radical change when discouraged.

When everything seems dark ahead and you cannot see another step, then say to yourself: "I guess it's up to me now to play the part of a man," grit your teeth and push on, knowing that the gloomy condition will pass; that no matter how black or threatening the



clouds, there is a sun behind them which will ultimately burst through. You will be surprised to find what power and courage are developed by this holding on as best you can.

After becoming better acquainted with the mighty reserve which is in you, you will learn that you can depend upon it; that it will come to your rescue in your hour of need.

I have known young men to play the coward to such an extent as to cancel engagements to speak on important occasions, just because they were filled with terror at the very thought of appearing before an audience. Their timidity, their fear of not acquitting themselves properly, made such cowards of them that they invented all sorts of excuses for shirking the responsibility.

Many people are frightened out of taking responsibilities which they know perfectly well they would be capable of fulfilling, and which would be of untold benefit to them if carried out. They haven't the courage to measure up to their opportunities.

Now, when tempted to play the coward, get by yourself and give yourself a good talking to. Think how cowardly it would be to run away from your responsibility or opportunity. Just say to yourself that you are made of better stuff; that you are going to do the thing that you agreed to do, no matter how hard or disagreeable it may be.—Success Magazine.

### PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON LABOR

It is now President Wilson. In his inaugural address he made pointed reference to labor, indicating that if action carries his views into realization the trend toward industrial justice will be accentuated and a reshaping of governmental policy relative to labor will

ensue. In keen contrast to official declarations of former times comes the assurance that efforts will be put forth to institute an era of industrial equity. The following excerpt from the inaugural address, recounting the deficiencies of our government, is suggestive:

"Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity—the first essential of justice in the body politic—if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency."

"Organization, co-ordination, co-operation, are the right of every body of men whose aims are worthy and equitable; and must needs be the resource of those who, individually, are unable to persuade their fellowmen to recognize the justice of their claims and principles. If employed within lawful and peaceful limits, it may rightly hope to be a means of educating society in a spirit of fairness and practical brotherhood." — Bishop Potter.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**T**HE report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, just issued, shows a balance on hand in our International treasury of almost ninety thousand dollars. We have gained continually each quarter for the past five years. Although we have considerable trouble on hand at the present time, we expect that the next semi-annual report, or audit of the Trustees, will find us much better off financially even than we are now. With your assistance we can still keep on climbing upward to that position which will not only command the respect and confidence of our membership, but the admiration of all trade unions.

Some of our members say that the money ought to be spent for organizing. We have at present a staff of organizers working, but we cannot spend all of our money for organizing purposes, or for donations to local unions. The constitution distinctly states that a certain amount of the per capita tax must be set aside for a strike fund, and no matter how you deny this fact, an International Union that is continually broke, or out of funds, amounts to very little. The membership has no confidence in same, and the employers have no fear or respect for the International organization. But, when an International organization has in its International treasury one hundred thousand dollars, it is safe to say that the employers, who know everything connected with the unions they have to deal with, hesitate somewhat before entering into a conflict with the local union, because they know that that union, in its fight for justice, will be financed by the International.

Whatever else you might say about your International executive officers, they have endeavored, as scrupulously as possible, to build up your treasury. They have been just as saving and economical with your money as if it were their own personal property. No longer do we struggle for enough money to pay our bills. This used to be the condition existing some years ago. We have had enough of that. We never want to get back to it again. We remember distinctly at one time there were several local unions on strike where the International office could pay no strike benefits to the men who were entitled to benefits. This was a pitiable condition and unjust to the strikers. This condition we are determined shall never happen again. If only we can live to our next convention and succeed in raising our per capita and establishing a mortuary benefit, we will have reached the pinnacle of our ambition.

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**W**E still have numerous calls or personal letters coming to the general office each month from individual members asking us why they do not receive the Journal. We tell them that if their Secretary-Treasurer will send in their names and addresses, that the Journal will be mailed to their home each month, and, of course, when they move from one house to another, or when they change their address, or when they cease membership in a local union, notification of said change should be sent to the general office. We also tell them that it is not our fault that they are not receiving the Journal, but that it is because they are negligent in their duties in not seeing to it that the Secretary-Treasurer sends in their name and ad-



dress in accordance with the constitution. If the membership will not take enough interest in their union to compel the Secretary-Treasurer to do his duty, then their union will not be successful. The more interest you take the more successful your union will be. If your Secretary-Treasurer is too lazy, or can bluff the membership by saying that he is too busy, it is your duty to remove him from office at once. Some day we will have the registry system established at headquarters, and then the Secretary of each local union will have to make the changes in the addresses of the membership, or the union will be deprived of its benefits. Our unions are not so very hard to handle, because our members are all English-speaking individuals, whereas in other organizations every language in the universe is spoken by their membership, yet they have in their general headquarters each month an accurate list of their membership. The only reason our Secretary-Treasurers have for not sending in the names and addresses of their membership is because they do not want to try to comply with the law, and the membership is not wideawake enough to make the Secretary-Treasurers do what they ought to do. Very true, a great many secretaries receive no salary for their services, but some of the greatest work in life has been performed by men who obtained no pay other than the fact that they were trying to help their individual fellowmen and do something towards bringing to a successful ending the struggle in which they were engaged. If our members would only realize the good the Journal does in the home they would see that the Journal reached their home. It costs nothing. Then, why don't you get it? When a labor paper goes into the home of a member, every individual member of the family reads it sometimes. They read something pertaining to the purchase of goods bearing the union label. The wife, the sister or brother, reads about the struggle in which we are engaged and it has a certain effect on the minds of the non-unionists. For this reason we should at least receive one union paper in our home each month, or each day, if possible.

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**T**HE Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union has issued a charter to the Machinery Handlers and Movers of Chicago, the organization of which Michael Artrey is business agent, with the distinct understanding that no teamsters will be members of this local union.

This local union was formerly chartered under our International Union, and at the time of the establishment of the Chicago teamsters' organization went over with the independent organization. They applied for admission into the Building Trades in Chicago and were admitted. Afterwards the Building Trades Council of Chicago told them that in view of the fact that they were not affiliated with any International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, they would have to either get out of the Building Trades or affiliate with an International Union, and rather than apply for a charter from our International Union, where they rightfully belong, they applied for a charter from the Structural Iron Workers, because of the fact that they have many men who set up machinery, and this class of men have been claimed by the Structural Iron Workers. However, they now have a charter and are affiliated with the A. F. of L. President Frank Ryan of the Structural Iron Workers, who was recently re-elected, states emphatically that the charter has been granted them with



the understanding that no teamsters are to hold membership in their organization. This will mean, of course, that the union as formerly constituted, with teamsters and handlers, will have to split up.

We are awaiting results, because we intend, if there are teamsters in this iron workers' union, to enter an emphatic protest with the American Federation of Labor against the iron workers having teamsters in their organization.

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**M**R. WOODROW WILSON is now President of the United States. The inauguration is over; the festivities have ended and the great business of life now presents itself to the newly elected President. Judging from the inaugural address of President Wilson, with reference to trade unions and the working people, we have every reason to expect a square deal for the masses of the toilers of our country.

It was indeed a distinct honor to the working people of the nation to have President Wilson immediately upon his inauguration appoint as a member of his cabinet one of the best trade unionists in this country, Mr. William B. Wilson, formerly International Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, a man who understands the needs of the people; a man who has struggled himself as a miner, working for the very lowest of wages in the mines of Pennsylvania for a number of years; a man who in fighting for the rights of those he represented in the great anthracite strike, side by side with John Mitchell, did credit to the entire organized workers of the country. We feel safe that with Mr. Wilson occupying a seat at the President's table as a member of the cabinet, representing the working classes, that great results will obtain in the future, and a more accurate understanding of the claims of the working people will be the result of his appointment.

Very true, there is some feeling of fear existing in the business world since the newly elected President was inducted into office. The great captains of industry, those who have been piling up their millions unlawfully for a number of years, are living under a certain strain within the last few days anxiously awaiting results. They fear that this man who has done so much in New Jersey, while acting as Governor, might apply the rod of justice to those people who have done very nearly as they pleased for the past fifteen or twenty years, sacrificing the working people by robbing them of their wages through extortionate prices. They have every reason to be alarmed. Judging from the expressions of the newly elected President before and after his election, and especially in his new book called "The New Freedom," does he make it plain that conditions must change and that no longer can the American people deny the fact that the toilers must have justice. On account of this new man there is a tendency, as stated above, towards unrest. Many speculators are standing away from investments. Undoubtedly this condition will prevail until after Congress, at its special session, has acted upon tariff legislation. Very likely all during this year, and especially next winter, business will be liable to exhibit an unsettled feeling, but our country, teeming with wealth and industry, as it is, cannot stand still. We must go on no matter who is President. The wheels of progress will still keep rolling around, but on account of this new administration, of which the country knows very



little before going into office, it would be well for our membership throughout the country to be careful and enter into no conflict with employers during the coming year unless it is forced upon us.

ON February 27, at general headquarters, a conference was held between the representatives of the International Brewery Workmen and the representatives of our organization, over which presided Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. James O'Connell and William Huber, two members of the Executive Council, were also present. This conference was called principally for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a settlement between the two International Unions relative to the jurisdiction dispute existing in those respective trades. A resolution presented by the delegates of our International Union at the Atlanta convention brought about the calling of this conference.

The conference resulted only in a general discussion of the claims of both International organizations. No settlement could be reached. President Gompers instructed both organizations to write out a statement of their jurisdiction claims and forward same to Washington as soon as possible. The Executive Council at its meeting in April will very likely render a final decision on this controversy, that has existed for a number of years, to the detriment of both International Unions.

The following is a copy of the statement and claims written by General President Tobin to Mr. Gompers, as per his request:

"Indianapolis, Ind., March 1, 1913.

"To the Members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

"Gentlemen—When the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were granted their charter by the American Federation of Labor their organization was given jurisdiction over all teamsters in the United States and Canada. Since that time the jurisdiction has been enlarged, and in 1910 the organization was granted jurisdiction over all chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers, which means those who help to load and unload automobiles and wagons.

"Any organization having in its membership drivers at the time of the issuance of this charter to the Teamsters were supposed to turn over those drivers to the International Teamsters' organization. There has been no friction with any international organization chartered under the American Federation of Labor relative to jurisdiction over drivers, with the exception of the United Brewery Workmen of America, and after the controversy had been discussed at several conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the question of jurisdiction was finally decided at the Minneapolis convention in 1906.

"Under this decision of the American Federation of Labor convention the Brewery Workers' organization was not ordered to transfer all drivers then holding membership in their organization to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but were ordered not to admit to membership in the future any drivers, and that in any instance where the drivers holding membership in the Brewery Workers were desirous of transferring their membership to the International Teamsters' organization, that they should be allowed to do so without discrimination or prejudice on the part of the United Brewery Workmen of America.



Under this decision the Brewery Workers would have lost but very little of their membership and our regular union drivers, when seeking employment in a brewery and obtaining same, would not be forced to give up their membership in the Teamsters' Union and be made to pay enormous initiation fees into the United Brewery Workmen.

"The United Brewery Workmen refused to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, and in May, 1907, their charter was suspended by the Executive Council because they refused to obey the mandates of the Federation. In the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1907 the charter was returned to the Brewery Workers, with the distinct understanding that they obey the mandates and decisions of the Minneapolis convention relative to jurisdiction between the organization of Brewery Workmen and the Teamsters' International Union, and the action of the Minneapolis convention has never since been changed and is just as binding today as the day upon which the decision was rendered.

"We take it that the American Federation of Labor is founded strictly on the principles of trade autonomy. Out of the one hundred and twenty international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor there are only two international unions that stand opposed to the principles of organization on which the American Federation of Labor is founded; only two organizations that favor the destruction of the present policies of the American Federation and the establishment of an industrial form of organization. Those two industries, or trades, are the United Brewery Workmen and the Mine Workers, and every convention of the American Federation of Labor, including the Rochester convention of last year, has overwhelmingly and emphatically denounced and repudiated the principles of industrialism, or industrial organizations. With the Mine Workers our International Union has no dispute. We have no trouble with said organization, because the Mine Workers do not claim the coal teamsters. It is entirely different, however, with the Brewery Workers. They claim the drivers because of the fact that they had in their membership the drivers prior to the formation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"We believe that the American Federation of Labor stands distinctly for the principles upon which it is founded, and that it cannot take a milk and water, or a half and half position on important matters of this kind. It must stand entirely for industrialism, or for a segregation of the trades and the establishment of organizations under the principles of trades autonomy. If the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council is the Federation of Labor between conventions, decide that the drivers hauling beer should belong to the Brewery Workers, then you have the right and ought to decide that the lumber teamsters should belong to the Carpenters, the coal teamsters to the Miners, the paper teamsters to the Printers and the dry goods teamsters to the Textile Workers. You cannot distinguish between the different trades their right to autonomy. If you decide to proceed as herein stated, our International Union of Teamsters and Chauffeurs might as well surrender their charter and distribute among the several other international unions the membership now in the teamsters' organization. There is just as much justice and reason in the Granite Workers claiming jurisdiction over the granite teamsters as there is in the Brewery Workers claiming jurisdiction over the drivers who haul beer and who never enter inside of a brewery.



"At the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor the adjustment committee recommended one organization of one craft throughout the country. The convention unanimously adopted the recommendation of the committee. Since that time the Carpenters have been given jurisdiction over the Wood Workers' International Union and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters who were chartered under the American Federation of Labor, making one organization of Carpenters and Joiners, Wood Workers, etc. The Plumbers have been given jurisdiction over the Steam Fitters, making one organization in the pipe-fitting trade. They are distinct, and this proceeding was absolutely just in accordance with the policies and principles of the Federation of Labor. Why, then, are not the Teamsters given jurisdiction over all teamsters, whether they work in breweries, for printers or for lumber companies? The drivers who haul beer know nothing whatever about the manufacture or brewing of beer. When the charter was first issued to the Brewery Workmen's International Union, I believe the intent and purpose at that time was that this organization have jurisdiction over men employed in the manufacture or brewing of lager beer and ale. Of course, at that time there was no teamsters' union and there was no objection to their admitting the teamster to membership. Since that time conditions have changed and there is an International organization of teamsters that has improved the working conditions of their membership in the few years they have been organized second to no organization connected with the American Federation of Labor, and it is an absolute injustice to contend that men who haul beer, and have nothing to do with its manufacture, should be allowed to hold membership in the Brewery Workers' organization.

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs claims jurisdiction over the teamsters employed by the breweries unless said teamster works inside of the brewery the majority of his time, and we will not surrender our right to organize and hold in membership this class of drivers under any circumstances. We contend that the Executive Council ought to render a decision in this case that will be final and binding, and we fail to understand how any other decision can be rendered except along the lines of the policy upon which is founded the American Federation of Labor—strict trades autonomy.

"The two International Unions out of the one hundred and twenty that favor a form of industrial organization are vastly in the minority, and would, if in their power, destroy the entire Federation of Labor and endeavor to reconstruct it again along the lines of industrialism, which is only a cloak for those other and more dangerous doctrines, socialism and syndicalism.

"The United Brewery Workmen of America have also been admitting into membership soda water, tonic wagon drivers and soft beer drivers, etc. They have never had any license, right, permit or charter from any individual to admit this class of drivers into membership in their union. We emphatically protest against this proceeding and we demand that the Executive Council immediately notify them that this is a direct violation of our charter rights and compel the Brewery Workers' Union to transfer over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters any soda, tonic, soft beer, or drivers of any other kind of wagons who are now holding membership in their organization. It seems ridiculous to have to make such a request of the Executive Council. The Brewery Workers, openly and in defiance of all precedent,



have on every occasion that presented itself and on every opportunity offered, admitted into membership drivers of other bottled goods besides beer.

"This condition must stop, and stop immediately, as the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs feel that unless the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will protect the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, that it is absolutely foolish for this organization to remain in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and have every other international union that desires to do so go out and organize teamsters and admit them into membership in their respective organizations without the sanction of the American Federation of Labor.

"There is just as much reason in admitting a tonic or soda water driver into the Brewery Workers, as it would be for the Brewery Workmen to admit into membership milk wagon drivers. Throughout the country we have local unions of tonic beer drivers and soda water drivers. We also have whisky drivers, but *the Brewery Workers claim that they have not attempted to organize whisky drivers*, and we ask you, the members of the Executive Council, to protect our organization by guarding our jurisdiction rights. Give us, at least, the same protection that other international unions have been given, viz., the Carpenters, Plumbers, Machinists, Glass Workers, Molders, Telegraphers, etc. We ask only justice. We believe that we are entitled to this jurisdiction, covering all drivers and chauffeurs in the United States and Canada, and that the Executive Council must and can do nothing else but stand on the policies and principles upon which the Federation are founded.

Respectfully submitted,

"DANIEL J. TOBIN,

"General President,

"Per the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs."

### The Saloon Bar

A Bar to heaven, a door to hell;  
Whoever named it, named it well.  
A Bar to manliness and wealth,  
A Door to want and broken health.  
A Bar to honor, pride and fame;  
A Door to sin, and grief, and shame.  
A Bar to hope, a bar to prayer  
A Door to darkness and despair  
A Bar to honored, useful life  
A Door to brawling, senseless strife.  
A Bar to all that's true and brave,  
A Door to every drunkard's grave.  
A Bar to joy that home imparts  
A Door to tears and aching hearts,  
A Bar to heaven, a door to hell,  
Whoever named it, named it well.

—Mrs. Frank Davis.

### A Pledge

To watch a little closer  
The patch where I shall tread;  
To pluck therefrom the brambles  
Planting roses in their stead.  
To guard each tiny impulse,  
Each thought, each word and deed;  
To study well my own heart  
That mirrors human need.  
To bear no thought of malice  
Toward any life below;  
To touch with gentle kindness  
All hearts where'er I go.  
To write the year's unfoldment  
In worthy deeds each day;  
To step by step get nearer  
Life's goal that waits alway.

—The Advance Advocate.

# MISCELLANY



## THE LIVING WAGE

The concept of a living wage is a Christian concept, based on the Christian idea of the worth of the individual. The idea of a living wage bears no relation to productive efficiency. The idea of productive efficiency means that the aim and end of life is production.

What we mean by a living wage is a wage sufficient to enable the individual to develop its faculties to a reasonable extent at least. It means he must have sufficient food, clothing and shelter to insure health, and he must have sufficient recreation to enable him to recreate and get that diversion which is necessary to growth of mind and body.

And man can't be expected to be much of a member of a church if he has only one suit of clothes, the same suit in which he has worked all the week, perhaps, at some disagreeable employment. These are all included under the head of a decent livelihood and should include not only the man himself, but his wife and children, who are yet too young to be wage earners. But to obtain these things the individual must be willing to do a reasonable amount of work.—Exchange.

## UNIONS INDISPENSABLE

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that con-

sciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."

—John K. Ingram, LL. D.

## TEACHERS MAY ORGANIZE

The school teachers of this city are indulging in considerable talk with reference to forming an organization for the purpose of securing a higher rate of pay. The Denver Grade Teachers' Association comprises about 500 members. These members say that they have waited long enough for the revision of the salary schedule, which, after six years of hard work and long experience, only pays the teacher who begins her work \$50 per month, and the sum of \$80 for all remaining months of all remaining years that she may teach, unless she be advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of a school. "Without a union, backed by a strong labor organization, the teachers will never get the wages which are due them," says the county superintendent of schools. Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State superintendent of public instruc-



tion, who was in Chicago at the time the teachers of that city formed a union and affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor, is also an urgent advocate for a similar step by the teachers of this city. "I am highly in favor of any organization with the power to demand and get their just rights in the matter of salary," said Mrs. Bradford. "Teachers, with all the demands made upon them for professional preparation and after they have begun the work, should receive a wage adequate to the ability required to teach and this can only be obtained by a thorough organization."

### MASTERSHIP

No man ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except for their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those over whom it is exercised. And the great man of the future, in distinction from the great men of the past, is he who will seek to create power in the peoples, and not gain power over them. The great man of the future is he who will refuse to be great at all, in the historic sense; he is the man who will literally lose himself, who will altogether diffuse himself, in the life of humanity. All that any man can do for another man or people, is to set the man or the people free. Our work, whensoever and wheresoever we would do good, is to open to men the gates of life—to lift up the heavenly doors of opportunity.

This applies to society as well as to the individual man. If the collective man will release the individual man and let him go, then the individual will at last give himself gloriously, in the fullness of his

strength, unto the society that sets the gates and the highways of opportunity before him. Give men opportunity, and opportunity will give you men.—George D. Herron.

### THE HORSE'S POINT OF VIEW

If a horse could talk he would have many things to say when summer comes.

He would tell his driver that he feels the heat on a very warm day quite as much as if he could read a thermometer.

He would say—"Give me a little water many times a day, when the heat is intense, but not much at a time if I am warm; if you want me to keep well don't water me for two hours after I have eaten."

He would say—"When the sun is hot and I am working let me breathe once in a while in the shade of some house or tree; if you have to leave me on the street leave me in the shade if possible. Anything upon my head, between my ears to keep off the sun is bad for me if the air cannot circulate freely underneath it."

He would talk of slippery streets, and the sensations of falling on cruel city cobblestones—the pressure of the load pushing him to the fall, the bruised knees and wrenched joints, and the feel of the driver's lash.—Team Owner.

The teamster who starts his team with a welt from his whip instead of a quiet order to go ahead generally has a brain less cultivated than the horse he whips. No man who possesses the slightest bit of feeling and is able to do a little thinking would thus unnecessarily abuse a poor, dumb brute. He ought to be given a cut or two with the whip himself.

It can not be too often repeated that it is not helps, but obstacles, not facilities, but difficulties, that make men.—W. Mathews.

The strike in Pawtucket, R. I., has been called off and all of the men have returned to work. The ending of this controversy cannot perhaps be called a victory for the union or for the employers. In the first place the employers refused to arbitrate or recognize the union. The union men are now all working, wearing their union buttons, and it is safe to say that it will be a long time before the employers will again be looking for a strike. All classes of employers need education and any set of employers who have ever entered into a conflict with their men never want a repetition of said conflict. Taking it as a whole, the men have no reason to regret the result of the strike.

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The General Executive Board will meet at headquarters on Monday, April 7. This is the first meeting of the new Board since its election. Any matters of importance to local unions that belongs properly before the Board should be sent in immediately. All locals should send in a statement of facts where conditions exist that need to be adjusted by the Board.

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Organizer McArthur is in Joliet, Ill., handling a strike of the teamsters there.

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Our local unions, Nos. 600 and 709, have some trouble, where about thirty men are involved in a strike against the Kroger Grocery Company of St. Louis.

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Brother Gould is back in the harness again working as a starter in New York, after working as an officer of our unions in New York for upwards of twelve years. After all there are things in life that perhaps amount to more than position. A clean, unstained character and an honest record as an officer of a local union is something to be proud of and is something that cannot be purchased for money by any individual.



Official Magazine  
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Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

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MAY, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





All local unions interested in our affiliating with the National Building Trades Department will write us as to whether or not they believe in so affiliating. Any information on this subject will be beneficial to headquarters.

---

Vice-President Humphreys reported that conditions around St. Louis were looking good. All the local unions are prospering and very little trouble was in sight. A small strike existing in the Kruger Grocery Company is turning out favorably for the union, and the membership expected a settlement in the very near future.

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Organizer Farrell added over seven hundred men to our organizations in Cleveland recently, besides giving part of his time to Buffalo, Toledo and other towns in that neighborhood.

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Organizer Ashton has been working in Philadelphia and nearly one thousand men have become members of our locals there in the last two months as a result of his work.

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William Neer, President of the Chicago Joint Council, appeared before the General Executive Board describing conditions in Chicago, and from his report everything is going along in splendid shape. The milk wagon drivers now have two thousand members in their local and \$30,000 in their treasury. The truck drivers have about three thousand members and \$10,000 in their treasury. The packing house teamsters have seven hundred members and over \$10,000 in their treasury. The combined treasuries of our Chicago unions is about \$80,000. This certainly is encouraging.

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Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

## TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 520 Felicity St., New  
Orleans, La.  
A. J. REED, 20 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St.,  
Dorchester, Mass.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEN- ERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Pursuant to the call of the Gen-  
eral President, the General Execu-  
tive Board convened at Headquar-  
ters Monday, April 7, 1913. The  
meeting was called to order at 10  
a. m. by General President Tobin,  
all members being present with the  
exception of Seventh Vice-Presi-  
dent Humphrey of St. Louis, who  
wired that he was detained in that  
city, but would be at Headquarters  
Tuesday morning.

General Auditor Briggs asked  
permission to appear before the  
Board. His request was granted.  
The General Auditor gave a review  
of his work since the convention,  
explaining conditions in the differ-  
ent locals he had visited. He called  
particular attention to trouble in  
different parts of Illinois due to the  
use of so-called union tags and  
signs on the harness and wagons of  
team owners. The Board went on  
record as not only discouraging,  
but also forbidding the use of these  
tags and signs on the horses and  
vehicles to designate them as union  
vehicles.

The case of Carbondale, Pa.,  
Local No. 86 was taken up and the  
General Auditor explained condi-  
tions there. After discussing the  
matter thoroughly, it was regular-  
ly moved and seconded that the  
General Secretary-Treasurer stand  
instructed to communicate with  
Local 86 and notify them that un-



less the back tax as found by the General Auditor was paid, the charter would be revoked. Motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

Local 277 of New York City was next taken up and after hearing the report of the General Auditor, also that of Vice-President Cashal, it was moved and seconded that no action be taken until we receive a report from the New York Joint Council on this case and that the General Office be instructed to carry out the recommendations of the Joint Council on the matter. Motion carried.

The cases of Locals 283, 285 and 654, all of New York City, were taken up by the General Auditor. He went into detail in explaining conditions in these locals and Vice-President Cashal also went over the situation in these particular locals. Every phase of the conditions surrounding these organizations was discussed by the members of the Board and it was the consensus of opinion that the best results could be obtained in these cases by taking them under consideration and awaiting the recommendations of the New York Joint Council.

The Gen. Auditor next brought up the case of Local 308 and made his report on that organization. After hearing his report the Board discussed the matter and upon the recommendations of General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and Vice-President Casey it was decided that with the help of Vice-President Jennings the local would be able to go along all right.

A motion being regularly made and seconded, the Board adjourned at 12:30 p. m., to reconvene at 2 p. m.

—Afternoon Session—

The Board convened at 2 p. m., and the first matter for consideration was that of Local 352, Coal Teamsters and Handlers of Albany, N. Y. After hearing the report of

the Auditor and discussing the matter thoroughly, the Board, by a vote, decided that the same action should be taken in this as in former cases and the General Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to communicate with the local and arrange for the payment of their arrearage.

A communication from the Boston Joint Council was read, asking for permission to amalgamate Local 242, General Teamsters, with Local 25, Team Drivers, believing it would be for the best interest of all parties concerned. After discussing the matter, it was moved and seconded that the request be granted and that the charter of Local 242, General Teamsters, is hereby revoked. Carried unanimously.

The condition of Local 369, Lumber Teamsters of Boston, was brought up and after considerable discussion, it was decided that in view of the fact that the convention had already acted on that case there was nothing to do but for the General Office to carry out the action of the convention.

The General Auditor next reported on Local 390, Building Material Drivers of Hudson County, N. J. He explained fully the condition in which he found the local, and the Board, after a lengthy discussion, voted that the matter stand over until the General Auditor visits that local again and makes his report.

The cases of Local 475, Team Drivers of Newark, N. J.; 506, Excavating and Sand Teamsters of New York City; 560, Commission Drivers and Helpers of Jersey City, N. J., and 617, Truck Drivers of Jersey City, N. J., were next reported on. After hearing the reports and recommendations of General Auditor Briggs and Vice-President Cashal, the Board took all four cases under advisement.

In the case of Local 631, Market

and Commission House Teamsters of Boston, Mass., the Board voted to place the matter in the hands of the executive officers to put into effect the action of the last convention.

The Board heard the report of the General Auditor on Local 728, Truck Drivers of Brooklyn, N. Y., and voted to take the case under advisement.

General President Tobin brought up a communication he had received from the Star Motor Piano Moving Company of Chicago, relative to a controversy existing between that company and Local 738. The company complained that while it gave its men better conditions and in many instances, better wages than their competitors, it was being discriminated against and asked the Board to adjust the matter. Vice-President Golden went over the situation and explained the attempts which had been made at different times to effect a settlement of the trouble. After discussing the matter, it was regularly moved and seconded that Vice-President Golden and Organizer McArthur be sent to the local to read the charges made against the union and advise it that the Board decided that in case the statements were true, no such conditions would be tolerated, especially that of closing the charter of the local against men employed by this company. The motion carried unanimously.

A bill from Organizer Ashton was presented and after going over same, it was moved and seconded that the bill for \$54.90, covering expenses of Organizer Ashton be paid. Carried.

Communications from Local 617, Truck Drivers of Jersey City, N. J., and from the Jersey Joint Council, asking for the revocation of the charter of Local 449, Commission Drivers and Helpers of New York City, were taken up. The entire

situation was gone over and the Board voted to defer action on the request until it received the report and recommendations of the New York Joint Council.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

—Morning Session—

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m., all members being present.

The first business to be taken up was the controversy existing between Local 596 of Christopher, Ill., and Local 599 of Royalton, Ill. Brother H. M. Jones of Christopher local appeared before the Board and presented its side of the matter. Communications from both the locals bearing on the subject were read. The points at issue were the high initiation fee of the Christopher local and the refusal of that local to accept transfer cards from Royalton local. Brother Jones said a high initiation fee was necessary in order to prevent the farmers from coming in and taking their work. He said the reason they had refused to accept the transfer cards of the men in question was because these men lived in the jurisdiction of Local 596, Christopher, but had refused to join on account of the high initiation fee. That they joined at Royalton simply to escape payment of this fee and then, after ninety days, had presented their transfer cards. Vice-President Humphrey also explained the situation in that district. The members of the Board went into every detail of the case and issued the following decision: "To the Officers and Members of L. U. 596, Christopher, Ill.:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers—In the case of Local 596, as presented to the Board by Representative Jones, dealing with the controversy existing between the local union in Christopher, Ill., and Local Union 599 of Royalton, Ill., the Board decides as follows:



"That Local 596 is given the right to retain its initiation fee as it stands at the present time, which is \$50.

"The Board recommends that the dues of the local be increased in accordance with the constitution.

"That Local 596 is given absolute jurisdiction over Christopher and immediate vicinity, which means that an individual applying for membership must take out such membership in the local nearest where he lives.

"In reference to the transfer of membership, the constitution covers this question fully and the Board advises the local to be governed by the instructions given to Representative Jones.

"Respectfully submitted,

"DANIEL J. TOBIN,

"Gen. Pres., for the Board."

The controversy between Locals 111, Team Owners and 202, General Teamsters, both of Spokane, Wash., was next taken up. The Board considered the matter very thoroughly and it was regularly moved and seconded that the entire subject matter of the charges preferred by Local 202 against Local 111 be referred back to the two locals and that Article VI of the agreement signed by the two locals be complied with. That in case either local refused to comply with said article, the General Executive Board would take immediate action upon proper notification being given on same. Motion carried.

Communication from Local 52, Team Drivers of Dayton, Ohio, asking for financial assistance from the International on account of the flood was taken up. The Board voted to lay the matter over until more information on the subject had been received.

A bill for \$5 from Organizer McArthur covering medical service was referred to the Board.

After due consideration it was regularly moved and seconded that the bill be not allowed and that in the future no such bills be paid. Motion carried.

A communication from the Jersey Joint Council pertaining to jurisdiction as between the Jersey City and New York City locals was taken up by the Board. Vice-President Cashal explained the conditions in the two cities and after a lengthy discussion it was regularly moved and seconded that wherever a stable is located permanently that the individuals working in that stable belong to the local in that district having jurisdiction over the said craft. Carried.

General Sec.-Treas. Hughes read a request from Jersey Joint Council No. 18 asking that the charter of Local 561, Beef and Provision Wagon Drivers of Jersey City be revoked and the members placed in Local 617, Truck Drivers of Jersey City. The General Secretary-Treasurer explained the condition of the two locals and after considerable discussion, it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary that the request of the Jersey Joint Council be not granted. Motion carried.

In the controversy between Locals 405, Hack and Cab Drivers, and 408, Chauffeurs, both of St. Louis, relative to jurisdiction over certain men who drive taxicabs in funerals, several communications from the two locals were read and Vice-President Humphrey also explained the situation. After a general discussion, it was regularly moved and seconded that the request of Local 408 be granted and that in view of the fact that the chauffeurs' local has been conducting a strike against certain employers for some time, the Board deems it advisable for the taxicab drivers to remain where they are for the present time. Motion carried.

Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, to reconvene at 2 p. m.

—Afternoon Session—

Board called to order at 2 p. m., all members present. General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes brought up the resolutions which had been referred to the Board by the last convention.

Resolution No. 1.

"To the Officers and Delegates to the Eighth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America:

"Whereas, The city of Peekskill, N. Y., has had a great deal of difficulty and trouble and lost their organization some years ago on account of not being successful in getting a wage scale, and

"Whereas, We have recently organized and are endeavoring to build up our organization in our city and get back the conditions we rightfully deserve, and

"Whereas, We need some assistance from our International Organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention request the International Executive Board to send an organizer to our city at their earliest convenience and endeavor to again build up our organization and get the membership back where it was some years ago.

"Trusting that this resolution will be acted upon favorably by the convention,

"Respectfully submitted,

"HERMAN KASTE,

"Delegate from Local 384."

Resolution was referred to the General Executive Board.

After a general discussion, it was regularly moved and seconded that the matter be left in the hands of the General President with instructions to send a man to Peekskill as soon as convenient. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 3.

"To the Officers and Members of the Eighth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, held in Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Brothers:—Whereas, Local No. 724, Hack and Cabmen of Chicago became involved in courts and fines so that their treasury is drained to the very last, and

"Whereas, The local has never received any financial aid from the International, all the members being owners of their vehicles, and

"Whereas, The Local has always paid their per capita since they have been organized, and

"Whereas, There is only enough money in the treasury for running expenses at the present time; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates in convention assembled exempt Local No. 724 from per capita tax for one year, so they can build up their treasury.

"M. A. CURREN,

"Delegate, Local No. 724."

"Referred to the General Executive Board."

After a thorough discussion of the matter, it was regularly moved and seconded that the Board refuse to comply with the substance of the resolution. Motion carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 8.

"To the Officers and Delegates Assembled in the Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers—Greeting:

"Whereas, The City of Detroit is poorly organized, and as we need some assistance to try to build up our small and weak organizations, and as we have three in our city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention instruct the incoming Executive Board of the International Union



to send an organizer as soon as possible to our city to assist us and give him a reasonable length of time there.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN POTTER,

"NELSON GOWARD,

"Delegates of Local No. 376."

"Referred to the General Executive Board."

The situation surrounding the locals in Detroit was discussed and it was regularly moved and seconded that the matter be left in the hands of the General Office to take care of as soon as possible. Motion carried unanimously.

#### Resolution No. 10.

"To the General Executive Board and the Delegates of the Eighth Convention of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H.:

"Whereas, The decision of the American Federation of Labor, recently delivered, in the matter pertaining to the jurisdiction of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H., over all teamsters, gives to the aforesaid I. B. of T., C., S. & H. the entire right of jurisdiction over the bakery wagon drivers, and

"Whereas, We believe that there is a fertile field awaiting development in relation to the bakery wagon drivers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention instruct the General Executive Board to so instruct the organizers that special effort should be put forth by them to the end that this craft may be more thoroughly organized and the ranks of our organization be more thoroughly solidified.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JAS. L. CONSIDINE,

"L. U. No. 33."

"Referred to the General Executive Board."

After discussing the situation in regard to the bakery wagon drivers in various cities in the country, it was moved and seconded that

the Board comply with the request of the resolution. Carried.

The recommendation made by General President Tobin to the convention relative to increasing the per capita tax to 25 cents in order to establish a mortuary benefit fund came up for discussion. The recommendation is as follows:

"This is a serious situation and demands some action by you. If you cannot increase your per capita tax to 25 cents for the purpose of establishing a mortuary benefit, give some thought to increasing it 5 cents without a mortuary benefit in order to increase our funds and do something for the perpetuation of the International, and now is the time to do it while there are in attendance at this convention only the most conservative delegates and those having only the welfare of the International at heart."

"The committee on constitution non-concurs in the recommendation and suggests to the incoming Executive Board that they procure all data possible, to be presented to the next convention, with a view of establishing a mortuary benefit fund."

"Motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried."

After discussing the proposition, the Board voted to comply with the request of the committee on constitution and secure all the information and data possible relative to the establishment of a mortuary benefit in our organization. The General President appointed Vice-Presidents Golden, Jennings and Humphrey as a committee to secure this information.

#### Resolution No. 14.

"To the Officers and Delegates to the Eighth Convention:

"Brothers:—Whereas, The conditions which surround many of our local unions hauling building material are such as to bring them in contact with the local unions of

the constructing trades of the Building Trades Department, and

"Whereas, In various cities and districts throughout the country many of our locals are now affiliated with the Building Trades Department in their localities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the convention instruct the General Executive Board to affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

"P. H. JENNINGS, Vice-Pres.

"LAWRENCE A. GRACE.

"JOHN GEARY.

"W. P. GREANEY, 149.

"M. J. DRISCOLL, 259.

"JOHN MACDOUGALL, 327."

The resolution was placed in the hands of the General Executive Board.

This resolution brought on a lengthy discussion in which every phase of the question was gone over. The cost to the International and to the various locals throughout the country was considered, also the matter of sympathetic strikes was taken under consideration in this connection. After all the members had expressed themselves on the subject it was moved and seconded that the General Office be instructed to send a special letter to all joint councils and locals where there are no councils, getting expressions as to the advisability of affiliating with the Building Trades Department, and also ascertain if the locals could pay the per capita tax charged by the Building Trades in their respective localities, etc. Motion carried.

Upon a motion being properly put, the Board adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m.

April 9, 1913.

—Morning Session—

The Board was called to order at 9:50 a. m. by General President Tobin, all members being present.

General Sec.-Treas. Hughes

brought up the controversy between Local 617, Truck Drivers of Jersey City, and Local 449, Commission Drivers and Helpers of New York City. Charges had been filed against Local 449 by the Jersey Joint Council on account of an alleged unfairness in presenting a scale to the Fuller Express Company. A copy of the charges had been forwarded to Local 449 and they made answer to same. The Fuller Express Company also presented its side of the question. The proposition was discussed very thoroughly by all the members of the Board, Vice-President Cashal going into detail in explaining conditions that surround the different locals in New York City and Jersey City. After a very lengthy discussion it was moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Humphrey, that the matter pertaining to the charges against Local 449 be referred to the New York District Council. Carried.

Vice-President Casey brought up the question of the situation in Chicago and stated before the Board that he had met several representatives of the Chicago teamsters in passing through Chicago on his way to Indianapolis, and that he had a conference with several of the leaders of the organization. Brother Casey stated that a surprising friendliness existed in discussing the conditions and that all parties in the conference agreed that something should be done towards settling the situation in Chicago. After the Board had discussed the matter from all sides, it was regularly moved and seconded that Vice-President Casey be instructed to invite a committee of the Chicago teamsters to pay a friendly visit to the Board meeting. The motion was carried. The General President was instructed to invite Brother Wm. Neer, president of the Chicago Joint Council,



to be present at the Board meeting the following day if possible.

The Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

—Afternoon Session—

The General President called the Board to order at 2 p. m., all members being present.

Vice-President Casey reported that he had talked over the long distance 'phone with Charles Sagerstrom, secretary-treasurer of the Ice Teamsters of Chicago, and made known to him the action of the Board. Mr. Sagerstrom promised that he would get in communication with his people and wire his answer. President Tobin reported that Brother Neer, president of the Chicago Joint Council, promised to be in attendance at the Board meeting the next day.

Vice-Pres. Humphrey brought up the matter of the strike against the Kroger Grocery Company in St. Louis, in which were involved members of Locals 600 and 709, and asked if it was possible for the Board to appropriate a lump sum of money in order to carry on the agitation there. The members of the Board discussed the situation, and it was regularly moved and seconded that the Board could not appropriate a lump sum but would continue to pay strike benefits in accordance with the constitution and laws of the International Union. Motion carried unanimously.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

April 10, 1913.

—Morning Session—

The Board was called to order at 9 a. m. by General President Tobin, all members being present.

The General President read a communication from Brother Spencer of Local 706, Newspaper Delivery Drivers, Chauffeurs and Handlers of Chicago, containing a request that he be appointed an or-

ganizer to work specially for Local 706. After a discussion of the matter the Board, by a unanimous vote, decided that it was impossible to grant the request owing to the conditions existing in the general organization at this time.

General Sec.-Treas. Hughes brought up Resolution No. 12, introduced at the last convention, as follows:

Resolution No. 12.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighth Convention of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H.:

"Whereas, The time has arrived when our craft in the Boston district can be greatly benefited, both locally and internationally, by the immediate appointment of an organizer; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates of Boston Joint Council respectfully ask that said organizer be appointed.

"T. J. GARY, L. U. 126.

"CHAS. S. PRESCOTT, L. U. 25.

"N. J. LANNAN, L. U. 25.

"H. JENNINGS.

"W. G. GREANEY, L. U. 149.

"JOHN M. GILLESPIE, L. U. 25.

"HARRY P. WELSH, L. U. 328.

"JOSEPH J. HUNT, L. U. 25.

"E. S. MEHAGEN, L. U. 631.

"M. J. DRISCOLL, L. U. 259.

"JOHN F. ENGLISH, L. U. 68.

"ANTONIE A. SILVA, L. U. 266.

"E. P. FALL, L. U. 68.

"JOHN C. MAHONEY, L. U. 266.

"WILLIAM O'BRIEN."

"Referred to the General Executive Board."

The members of the Board discussed the request and President Tobin and Vice-President Jennings explained the situation in the Boston district. After giving the question due consideration, it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Casey, that the Board non-concur in the request. Vice-President Jennings asked that the General President

write a letter to the Boston Joint Council, explaining that the inability to comply with the request is on account of our financial condition. Same was embodied in the original motion. Motion carried.

A letter from Brother W. P. Greaney, secretary of the Boston Joint Council, making the same request as that contained in Resolution No. 12 was read. It was moved by Vice-President Casey, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that the same action be taken in this case. Motion carried.

A communication from the New York Joint Council was read, asking for the appointment of an organizer for New York to take the place of Brother Hoffman, deceased. Vice-President Cashal discussed the New York situation and explained the reason for the request. After discussing the question it was regularly moved and seconded that the matter of an organizer for New York City as contained in the communication from the New York Joint Council be left in the hands of the General Office. Motion carried.

General Sec.-Treas. Hughes presented a communication from Organizer Farrell, asking that he be reimbursed for losses suffered in a hotel fire in Cleveland, Ohio, while he was working in the interest of the International Union. The circumstances in connection with the case were fully discussed and it was moved by Vice-President Casey, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the request of Organizer Farrell for reimbursement to the extent of \$173.50 for losses sustained by him in a hotel fire at Cleveland, Ohio, be not granted. The motion carried unanimously.

The Board adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

April 11, 1913.

—Morning Session—

The Board was called to order at

9 a. m. by General President Tobin, all members being present.

Vice-President Casey reported that he had been to the train and had met the committee representing the Chicago Teamsters which consisted of Chas. Sagerstrom, John Trotter, Edw. Mullens, Edw. Coleman and John Healy. That they had been to breakfast together and that the committee told him that they were here merely on a friendly visit and that they had no power to act for their organization, but simply came down in answer to the request of the Board in order to establish, if possible, a better feeling between the two organizations. They also intimated that they did not care to appear before the Board of the International Brotherhood at its regular session, but that they would be pleased to meet a sub-committee from the Board as its representatives in the parlors of the Grand Hotel. The report of Vice-President Casey was discussed by the Board and on a motion, regularly made and seconded, a sub-committee of three was appointed to confer with the committee from the Chicago teamsters and explain the position of our International organization and report back to the Board at 2:30 that afternoon. General President Tobin appointed on the sub-committee, Vice-Presidents Cashal of New York City, Casey of San Francisco and Humphrey of St. Louis.

A telegram was received from Organizer Ashton stating that the strike of Local 807 of New York City involving 125 men had been settled. This was the strike approved by the Board on Wednesday.

Several other matters of minor importance were discussed before the Board adjourned pending the report of the committee.

—Afternoon Session—

The committee appointed in the



morning to confer with the representatives of the Chicago teamsters' organization returned and Vice-President Humphrey reported that they had met the committee from the other organization and had discussed the general situation. He said a very friendly conference had taken place and that, in his opinion, great good was accomplished. He stated that there was no phase of the situation that had not been talked over and while nothing definite was accomplished, in his judgment better results would obtain in the future. He said the representatives of the Chicago Teamsters had obligated themselves to prevent any such thing as interfering with our organization in times when wage scales were pending and that they expressed the desire that hostilities not prevail, and that if possible they would prevent any such condition as existed formerly between the two organizations, and, of course, would expect that the same conditions prevail relative to the action of the International Union and the several locals in Chicago. In summing up the entire situation it was the consensus of opinion among the members of the committee that no harm had been done by the meeting of the committees of the two organizations, and that if anything, greater friendliness would prevail in Chicago in the future. Vice-Presidents Cashal and Casey had nothing to add to the report of Vice-President Humphrey and finished same by corroborating everything he had stated.

Upon a motion being properly made and seconded, the report of the committee was accepted.

General Sec. - Treas. Hughes again brought up the matter of the appeal from Local 52, Dayton, O., relative to rendering some assistance by sanctioning an appeal for funds for the few members of our

unions who suffered from the recent flood in Indiana and Ohio.

On motion of Vice-President Casey, seconded by Vice-President Golden, the entire matter was left in the hands of the General Office because of the fact that on account of the unsettled conditions existing in these districts, it was impossible to form any idea of what the situation looked like and the Board would have to have some definite information before it could act intelligently, and if the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer deemed it advisable later on to take the matter up, they would communicate the facts to the individual members of the Board. Motion carried.

As there was no further business to come before the Board, the General President thanked the members for the manner in which they had handled the many tedious questions presented to them. As this was the first time that the entire Board had been together for over two years, it was the express wish of the chairman that this harmony would prevail during the entire term of office of the present Board.

On motion of Vice-President Casey, seconded by Vice-President Geary, the calling of the next Board meeting was left to the discretion of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion of Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace, the Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

In all holiest and most unselfish love friendship is the purest element of the affection. No love in any relation of life can be at its best if the element of friendship be lacking, and no love can transcend in its possibilities of noble and ennobling exaltation a love that is pure friendship.—Henry Clay Trumbull.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**P**RESIDENT WILSON is considering James M. Lynch for the office of public printer. The Employers' Association is doing everything in its power to discourage the appointment of Mr. Lynch.

By the time this Journal reaches our membership, undoubtedly Mr. Lynch will be appointed and confirmed as public printer to the government. The only opposition against him are the unfair employers, because he is at present an active labor official and the head of an International Union.

We regret very much to see Mr. Lynch leaving the labor movement, but he is going back to work at his old trade, a printer, and undoubtedly he will continue an earnest worker and a faithful friend of organized labor. For thirteen years he has been head of the International Typographical Union. At the time he became head of this union it was an undisciplined organization, each local union practically dictating to the International the manner in which the individual district believed in doing business; they had hardly any treasury and only about thirty-four thousand members. At the present time it is the most prosperous and powerful organization of labor in the world. It has a membership of almost sixty thousand, a treasury of nearly \$1,000,000; with the universal eight-hour day, and an average wage of about \$23.00 per week. It has established the old age pension, the mortuary benefit, the eight-hour day, a home for the aged and tubercular members, and many other benefits, which makes it the splendid organization it is.

Labor can ill afford to lose such men as Mr. Lynch. He is undoubtedly one of the few master minds of the labor movement. There are very few men equal to him in ability, intelligence and courage. He has been fair with the employers and faithful to his membership. While he has always been a Democrat, he has never peddled his organization to any particular political party. This honor has been paid him, to be selected as head of the government printing office, and given to him, distinctively because of his ability.

This institution which he is going to take charge of employs nearly five thousand persons and \$5,000,000 a year is expended in this department.

Although we can ill afford to have him leave the active field of labor, we rejoice and congratulate him, because we feel that he is bettering himself. He has given the best years of his life to the labor movement, and the labor movement is usually ungrateful for services rendered.

The printers' union will have a hard time finding a man to replace him. Last year alone he traveled over sixty thousand miles, across the country, back and forth from coast to coast. Nearly one million letters left his office during the year. This will give our membership some idea of the work of this man.

The choice of President Wilson is, indeed, a good one for this office. Again, we say, why is it, if the government has selected this one man out of the many millions of people to fill this all-important office, why is it that his own organization, for which he has done so much, could not make it possible for him to remain. Many of the most able men in the



labor movement have left and gone into other fields, because the strain has been too much and their membership did not appreciate the services rendered. The labor movement today, more than ever before, needs to retain its most able leaders. James Lynch and a great many others can hardly be spared from the field of labor, but no one can blame him, after his thirteen strenuous years of building up this most perfect institution of labor—the International Typographical Union—to accept the position offered him by the government.

We wish him success. He has been endorsed by every International union in Indianapolis. All men in labor circles who know anything believe in his honesty and in his ability. The President of the United States made no mistake in selecting him.

We hope that in the new work in which he is about to engage he will be as successful as he has been in the office which he is about to vacate.

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IN the near future joint councils in the several districts and the local unions where no joint council exists will receive a circular containing some questions which must be answered and returned to the General Office, relative to our affiliating with the National Building Trades Department. It would cost the International Union about \$200 a month to affiliate with the National Building Trades Department. Besides this, each local union in the district in which there is a local building trades council would have to pay per capita tax to the local building trades, whatever the amount might be. In some places it is 25 cents per month per member, and in other places it is as low as 4 and 5 cents. A local union will have to decide whether or not it believes it can pay this per capita tax; also whether or not it would be a profitable undertaking for local unions to affiliate with the local building trades. Understand, of course, that if we were to affiliate with the local building trades we would have to go on strike to help other unions that may have trouble in a building in which our membership is employed. As the case now stands, when there is a strike in a building called by the building trades our men are usually out of employment because there is nothing for them to do. Understand, also, that some provision would have to be made to pay strike benefits in sympathetic strikes by the General Executive Board, for at the present time there is no provision made in the constitution for the payment of strike benefits in sympathetic strikes. Outside of the State of California and Illinois the building material teamsters are practically unorganized in all of the large industrial centers. This is true of New York, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis and Kansas City. No local building trades council has a right to admit a local of teamsters into their organization because of the fact that the International Union is not affiliated with the National Building Trades Department. If our International Union affiliates with the National Building Trades Department, then all local building trades must admit the membership of our local unions. In the city of New York alone there must be upward of five thousand building material teamsters. We have less than one thousand in the union. The same is true of Boston, and one of the reasons for this condition existing is because our unions are not affiliated with the building trades. However, the time will come when we must affiliate with all national organizations of this kind. The more affiliations the

better. Each local union should be affiliated with the central body and state branch in their district, and if things are not right in those respective organizations when you affiliate and send your delegates, you have a chance to make them right.

From time to time we will refer to this matter until it is submitted to our unions for action. We will be pleased to publish any letter we receive from any local union on this subject. Write and let us hear from you.

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**A**NY local union that refuses to be disciplined by the International body is better off outside of the International. Any officer or individual of any local union that interferes with the wage scale of another local or gives any information to the employers as to the conditions surrounding the local is unfit to be a member of our organization.

Questions of jurisdiction covering local unions are usually left to the Joint Council, but the International Executive Board has the right to set aside any decision rendered by the council, if, in the judgment of the Board, the jurisdiction has not been settled properly. No local union has a right to have in its membership a driver or member who is not working distinctly at the craft of the local union. A transfer card should be given to a man immediately when he ceases working at one craft and starts to work under the jurisdiction of another local union. After thirty days the individual in question should become a member of the local union at whose craft he is employed.

Joint councils should refuse to sanction any wage scale or the strike of any local union where they believe that it is not favorable to the local union to present a certain kind of wage scale or to go out on strike. A joint council should not leave it up to the International Executive Board, because the joint councils usually are better acquainted with the conditions surrounding the local, than the International officers are, whose homes are in different sections of the country. The joint council ought to have courage enough to express itself without fear, and to say to a local union that it believes that conditions are not favorable for a strike at this time, because it knows that it has very little chance of winning. Undoubtedly every strike that is lost in a district by a local union that is unprepared for a strike has a tendency to weaken the prestige of the local union in that district.

Members attending a meeting of a local union or a joint council should not be allowed to use profane language or insulting remarks against any individual attending a meeting. All members attending meetings should show the utmost respect to the chairman and obey the authority and rulings of the chairman, and if, in the opinion of the member the ruling is unjust, an appeal can be made from the decision of the chair, but this must be done in an orderly and gentlemanly manner. The day of rough individuals and strong-arm men attending our meetings is passed and we want no connection with such individuals. Our members must first of all, remember that they are men and that the local union is an institution just as sacred to them as their lives, and rough characters must not be allowed to enter therein.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last meeting, held Sunday, April 13, 1913, after the members heard our recording secretary read the financial report of the last quarter and after they heard the amount of money we had in our International treasury, they certainly were pleased and a rising vote of congratulations was taken by the members and it was made unanimous and ordered sent to our general officers for their good work in the conduct of our business and in the way our affairs have been handled. They also hope that our officers will so continue, and if every union were sincere and honest with themselves, their International and their local union, it would not take long for us to be where we should be, up to the top notch, \$100,000. May we hope for success, and with best wishes and kindest regards, we remain,

LOCAL NO. 710.

By GEO. F. GOLDEN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## CONVENTION CALL

To All Affiliated Leagues and Members—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that in accordance with the vote of the Third Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the Fourth Biennial Convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., beginning Monday, June 2, 1913, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

—Representation—

The membership of the conven-

tion shall consist of the following:

The five officers and the other six members of the executive board.

Each local league shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof, up to five hundred members, and after that, one to every fifty.

Each affiliated trade union local, central labor body, and State Federation of Labor, shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

Every other affiliated organization shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

In order to encourage interest in forming local leagues, members at large shall be given voice, but with no vote.

Only those leagues and affiliated organizations whose annual dues shall have been fully paid up sixty days in advance of the national convention shall be entitled to vote at the convention.

—Credentials—

Credentials in duplicate are enclosed. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the Secretary, Room 901, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., not later than April 15.

Purpose: This being the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, we want to see to it that out of our widening experience we establish such measures for constructive work as will enable us to meet with greater knowledge and capacity the ever-growing problem of women in industry. The establishment of schools for women brickmakers and bricklayers, the introduction

of women conductors and messengers, women core makers in the steel foundries, women taxicab drivers, even a woman smokestack painter, are but a sign of the times that all trades are being thrown open to women, even though often for the ignoble purpose of creating cheaper labor, and unless we safeguard conditions by the organization of women we will have them on a greater scale than ever before the underbidders in the labor market, to the hurt not only of themselves but of their families. A convention is after all but a living illustration of the thought, "As one lamp lights another nor grows less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness," and, we may add, knowledge bringeth knowledge. The enthusiasm of such a meeting and the planning together how better to equip ourselves for service helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work.

The duty of the hour demands that every affiliated organization be represented and send its full number of delegates.

Be fully represented. Send to this important convention your ablest, most experienced, thoughtful and faithful members.

Business—The president will appoint the following committees from the delegates to assist in transacting the business of the convention: Credentials, rules and order of business, organization, resolutions, legislation, committee on officers' reports, life and labor, education, votes for women, union label, constitution, special committee on recent judicial industrial decisions.

Accommodations—The St. Louis league will arrange for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

Note—The place of meeting will be Aschenbroedel Hall, and any further information regarding the convention or traveling arrange-

ments for out-of-town delegates will be communicated in a later circular.

Fraternally,  
MARGARET DREIER ROBBINS,  
President.

S. M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the first meeting in March the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 753 decided to hold an open meeting on March 27, 1913, with the result that we sent out an invitation to our members to bring their wives, mothers and sweethearts, our object being to get the women interested in the labor movement. We were fortunate enough to get Miss Mary McDowell, who is vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, and is also known as the "Angel of the Stockyards." Those who know her best say she has "always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where she thought a flower would grow." Her subject for the evening was, "Labor, Label and Ladies." Either one of those subjects is interesting to the members of the Milk Wagon Drivers. Of course, it being the first open meeting for the ladies, each one thought "Well, if I go I will be the only one there," with the result that there were only about thirty ladies present, but those who came were glad they came, and many of the boys have since said that at the next opportunity they intend to bring their wives. What a great asset it would be to the labor movement if we could only get the women interested.

They are the ones who spend the most of the salary, which, in my opinion, is as it should be, for in most instances they make it go much farther than a man, and if we could only get them to demand the label and the button how much



it would mean to us. And if we could only induce the women to come to our meeting and see for themselves that the meetings of labor unions are not run as they are often pictured, think what it would mean to us if we could double our force by simply opening the doors of our meeting to the women.

You boys in other parts of the country try it. Have some speaker for the evening who can give your women an insight into what you are trying to do. And you will see how quickly they will become interested. And they will have more respect for your union.

We expect in the near future to have another open meeting and when we do we want you wives of the Milk Wagon Drivers to say, "Hubby, I am going to the meeting with you tonight." And if you have little ones bring them. They are the future fathers and mothers of the movement and had just as well get started now to attending meetings. Respectfully,

W. A. NEER, Sec. No. 753.

### PROGRESS

There is a great difference between adherence to old principles and adherence to old methods. Progress consists in the application of old principles to new conditions, and it is only when there is a firm grasp of fundamental and essential principles that it is possible to devise new methods which have permanent value. Merely because an idea is new it does not necessarily follow that it is wise or profitable. The art of invention can never be independent of fundamental theory.—John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University.

Some one has said that if three Americans were shipwrecked and landed upon a barren island in the sea the first thing they would do

would be to proceed to elect a president, a secretary and a treasurer. This is truly the day of organization. In politics, in business, in the industrial field, men find that they must co-operate in order to succeed. The man who attempts to stand alone must of necessity fail. Trade unionism furnishes the opportunity to every worker to succeed, so that if he fails to embrace the chance offered him and goes down with the flood of non-unionists to disaster he has no one to blame but himself.

Is there any institution in the world today more splendid in its ambitions and more doggedly struggling to achieve them than the labor movement? Is there any other cause calling to its aid more unselfish and loyal characters than this same labor movement? Is there any other organization more persistently and viciously misrepresented by its enemies? Is there any movement for the uplift of humanity progressing more steadily and surely? Is there any set of men less vindictive and more forgiving of their enemies than those engaged in guiding the destinies of the humble toilers?

Those persons who always insist that might makes right are simply unable to see things in their proper sequences. The reason that right and might are so frequently seen together is because right usually attracts might. Down deep in the heart of most humans is a love of justice, and because of this love right attracts them in such numbers as to place might on the side of right. There are, of course, exceptions, to this rule—just about exceptions enough to establish and prove the rule. There is always room for improvement, but little can be expected along these lines from the pessimist who always looks at things from the wrong angle.

A small strike exists in Springfield, Illinois. Organizer McArthur is taking care of the situation. Three-fourths of the employers have agreed to grant the demands of the union.

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Organizer Gillespie settled up the strike in Wakefield, Mass., the men getting a raise in their pay and little better conditions all around.

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The General Executive Board had a most successful meeting. A great deal of business was transacted. The Board will not be in session again for at least six months. We advise you to read the proceedings of the Board meeting, published in this issue. If there is anything you cannot understand, write us for an explanation.

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Again we advise you to see to it that your Secretary-Treasurer sends in your name and address to this office so that our official Magazine may be mailed to you each month. It costs you nothing.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
International Brotherhood  
OF  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

---

WEAR THE EMBLEM  
OF

Our Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

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SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,  
222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Ind.



JUNE, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





The General President addressed an open meeting of the Truck Drivers' Union No. 705 of Chicago on Sunday, May 25. There were a great many ladies present. Addresses were also made by President Neer of the Joint Council and Steve Sumner, business agent of Local No. 753. The Truck Drivers' Union is prospering beyond expectation. Their treasury is in first-class condition and their membership is increasing every week, and better than all, there is absolute satisfaction existing among the membership of the local union. The local has recently purchased a five-passenger automobile for the use of the business agents, and the service and work done by the officers, with the aid of the automobile, is indeed of great value to the local union. The city of Chicago is so extensive that it is impossible to cover the ground either on the street car or on foot; therefore the reason for many of the unions having to use the automobile.

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In Chicago fifteen or twenty of the business agents start out in the autos about 12:30 a. m. They visit the unfair employers who are unwilling to sign agreements with the local unions, especially in the milk business and then in the bakery business. We refer here to the small dealers who have one or two men working for them. Within five minutes after their visit to many of those small dealers there is an agreement reached. When nine or ten business agents drop off round 2 o'clock in the morning in front of a small dairy or small bakery the employer is rather inclined to do business. It is a new system that has been employed and it is working very successfully. The General President while in Chicago recently made one of those expeditions with the officers of the bakery wagon drivers and the milk wagon drivers for the purpose of obtaining an insight as to the work accomplished by the officials in Chicago. It is useless to say that he was much surprised at results, and words cannot express the impression made upon him as a result of this experience, and it is almost impossible to explain the good results that obtain to the local unions in this present system of organizing.

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On Thursday, May 22, the General President addressed a mass meeting of the teamsters in Hammond, Ind. This local union is in splendid shape and the hall was packed with members from Gary, East Chicago and Whiting, as well as with the membership of Local No. 362.

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Keep your dues paid in advance, it is just as easy as to be behind all the time. Habit is everything. Life is one big bunch of habits.

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Local secretary-treasurers are requested to fill out the circulars recently mailed to locals, dealing with building trades, and return same.

# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



Vol. X.

JUNE, 1913

Number 7

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## EVILS OF DRINK



H A T E drunkenness; but I do not hate the drunkard. If any man should have our friendship it is the man who has failed to be a

friend to himself.

The fact is, the victim of strong drink often has all the virtues—including high intelligence and a tender, sympathetic heart—and yet when the Demon Drink clutches him, his will is paralyzed, and Satan is in the saddle.

A few weeks ago I visited San Quentin prison and talked with a man in the "death row" who has since been hanged.

"It was drink—just drink," he told me. "I was crazy. I was jealous, and I shot her. Then I shot myself. She died quickly. I recovered to be sent here. Next week I die. She was a beautiful, honest, loving wife to me, but drink had destroyed my reason."

I said nothing—what could I say! But I realized that the slow, lingering death of a drunkard's wife is no more tragic than the quick taking off by knife or pistol.

The worst about strong drink has never been told. It cannot be told—it escapes the limitations of language. But I think we err in despising the drunkard. Our hearts should go out to him in pity.



A part of his hallucination often is that he is not a drunkard. "I can quit any time," he says. But he who says that seldom quits until death stops his mouth with dust.

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." So said Solomon, a thousand years before Christ.

And the drink problem is upon us today, just as terrible, just as tragic, as it was then.

In truth, the danger of drink, to Americans, is more hazardous than to any other people. We have an intensity of "nerves" beyond that of any other nation that has ever existed.

Americans seem to be singularly sensitive to the harm that the use of alcoholic drinks inflict.

Alcohol is a poison; and the stimulation that it produces is one form of its activity. If continued, the exhilaration will break down tissue, and may result in dementia, mania, loss of speech, paralysis, dissolution, disease and death.

There are human bodies which, instead of throwing off alcohol that is taken into the system, seemingly catch and retain it. There are traps in the tissues that hold the toxin; and instead of getting rid of it, these traps set up a fever, a thirst, a vain unrest, and a mad desire for more drink.

Nature seems to think that if she can get enough drink into the man the organs of elimination will act.

The drink bill of the world is the greatest tax that humanity suffers. But the worst is not in the cost of the stuff originally, but in the loss of power which its use entails.

The chief incentives to indulge in strong drink arise from imperfect nutrition, loss of sleep and lack of exercise in the open air. These things bring about a condition where worry becomes a habit, and drink follows in a search for relief.

Study your own case and regulate your life so that you will possess a high degree of vitality. Then drink will be to you abhorrent.

Good, consecutive work, either mental or physical, and the use of alcohol are incompatible.

I am talking especially to young men—young men who would win their way in the world—and I ask, can you afford to run the risk of ruin by dallying with this arch-enemy that has laid so many low?

We have been led to think that to drink is manly, and to get in a condition where common sense has fled and the tongue is tangled is funny. But the business world always has the drinking man, no matter how gifted, under suspicion.

The use of strong drink is neither manly nor amusing, and no one who loves you or is interested in your welfare would think so.

And the truth is, any man who deliberately turns his glass down, and declines to drink anything but pure water, when the others order "Scotch," will always have the respect of "the others." Not only this, but he will have the respect of himself.

Prize your health; prize your word; prize your reason! Hold fast to the resolve, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," and work, and you will be pointed out as a distinguished person. You will possess poise and power; responsibilities will gravitate to you; wealth will be yours; honor will drift your way; friendship will be your portion, and love will illumine your pathway.

ELBERT HUBBARD.

### THE EIGHTH WONDER

The eighth wonder of the world—the most mysterious human being alive—is the wage worker who will not join the union of his craft.

He can offer no good reason for not joining.

In most instances he doesn't pretend to have a reason for remaining outside of the ranks.

Many unions have already doubled the wages of their members during the past fifteen years.

The best workmen in all crafts are union men.

But what in heaven's name are you going to do if you don't join the union of your craft? Beefsteak is out of sight now and still going up in price. Your wages remain stationary or go down.

How else are you to keep up with the general tendency to higher prices for food and clothing and labor except by organizing, as all men of common sense have done and are doing?—Labor Unit.

It is only the weakling who cries his discouragement to the crowd.

A doubter is a sinner because he questions life as well as his work.

Nobody can or should trust you unless you wear a self-reliant air.

Every day somebody fails because he refuses to expend his best effort.

A man who questions his own ability courts failure.

The best way to win is to work.

A coward fears work and himself.

It is only a rare instance where a man succeeds by small effort.

It is the struggle for the goal that is worth more than the end attained.

## OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1913.

To All Affiliated Locals:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—By action of the General Executive Board, the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer were instructed to send out a circular containing questions as per enclosure, to the Joint Councils and Local Unions interested in the affiliation of our locals with the Building Trades, for the purpose of having sufficient information to govern our future actions.

Any answer to the enclosed questions will not be used or held as evidence against Local Unions, should anything happen in the future.

The General Executive Board desires information from the Local Unions and no action will be taken towards increasing the per capita tax until the next convention.

We desire to get an idea of the feeling existing in the minds of the membership relative to any move we might make in the near future towards affiliation with the National Building Trades Department.

As stated in the Journal a short time ago, the Building Trades can be of great benefit to our unions in many sections of the country. We must also expect to get into trouble every now and then as a result of said affiliation.

Answer the enclosed questions definitely, either by "Yes" or "No."

Have the circular read at the Joint Council meeting or at meeting of Local Unions that might be interested.

Get answers back to General Office as soon as possible, with any other information at your disposal, which might help in the solution of this important question.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,

General President.

THOMAS L. HUGHES,

General Secretary-Treasurer.



In behalf of the General Executive Board,

Answer the following questions and return to Thomas L. Hughes,  
222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Do you believe in affiliating with the National Building Trades  
Department?

Answer .....

How would it affect your membership? Would it help you locally?

Answer .....

Could you meet the expense of increased tax, which you would  
have to pay local Building Trades Councils?

Answer .....

It would cost the International Union two hundred (\$200.00)  
dollars per month. Do you think it would be money well expended?

Answer .....

Are you now a part of the local Building Trades? Does it help you?

Answer .....

How do you think your union would be affected in sympathetic  
strikes, such as occur in Building Trades?

Answer .....

There is no provision now for payment of strike benefits in sym-  
pathetic strikes in our constitution. Would you favor giving the Gen-  
eral Executive Board power to endorse sympathetic strikes, and to  
order payment of strike benefits in case the International Union would  
favor affiliation with the National Building Trades?

Answer .....

Does your union believe in the establishment of a mortuary or  
death benefit of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars by the International  
Union at the next convention?

Answer .....

Does your union favor increasing per capita sufficiently at the  
next convention to meet the expense of death benefit and sympathetic  
strikes?

Answer .....

What is the per capita tax charged by the local Building Trades in  
your district, where local unions are affiliated with said local Building  
Trades?

Answer .....

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

ON THE first day of June our treasury showed a balance on hand of one hundred thousand dollars. At last, we have reached that much coveted goal. At last, we have reached the position where we can say, we are now competent of protecting our local unions throughout the country financially in case they become involved in trouble with their employers. Let us hope that our treasury will never again run below that mark. Some provision ought to be made at the next convention, giving the General Executive Board power to levy assessments on the membership in order to replenish the treasury should it ever again run below its present position. Five years ago we had nothing in the treasury. The building up of our treasury has been brought about by making every dollar count and by the strictest economy being practiced in the general headquarters. Our revenues are very low—the lowest of any International Union we know of—and our expenses are high. We give our Journal free to all of our members. Other International Unions charge so much each month for their magazine. We pay as high strike benefits as any International Union that we know of, yet our per capita tax is very low. We are not, however, complaining of conditions. We are merely endeavoring to educate our membership so that they might protect themselves in the future. Mismanagement can ruin any institution. In 1903, if we started out to do business as we have done for the last five years, undoubtedly we would be far ahead of where we are at the present time. However, there is no use crying over things that have happened. What we want to do is to never again make the mistakes we have made in the past and to go on building up numerically and financially during the years to come. The work of increasing our membership and building up our treasury cannot be done by the executive officers alone. Were it not for the fact that we were aided, and strengthened and helped by the rank and file of our membership, we would not have the clean, healthy organization we have today. Of course, we expect that in the future this condition will continue to prevail, and that each and every member of our International Union will become individually interested in his union, thereby adding strength and courage to the International.

The membership can hardly realize the importance of a large treasury and the importance of protecting this treasury against its wilful waste by individual officers who may have charge of same. We have had fewer strikes this year than ever before and our unions have been more successful in obtaining the signatures of employers to their wage scales than ever before. The employers of the country will not fight a union that they know is thoroughly competent to give them battle for an unlimited time, with sufficient funds at their command, but they will undoubtedly fight a union that has no money and that is only struggling for an existence. On the part of the employer it is only a strictly business proposition with him to endeavor to prevent an increase in wages. An increase in wages, usually means a decrease in profits to the employer, and there are very few men today, who are members of our union, were they to change their positions tomorrow and become employers, who would not be just as radical as perhaps our



employer is now in dealing with us. It is simply a question of human nature. Dollars and cents. The employer who fights the union does so, believing that he will win and it gives him courage to refuse to do business with the union, if he understands that the union is financially embarrassed. The best proof of this is, that within the last year, since we have strengthened our treasury, we have had less strikes than at any time in the history of our International Union. So, for our own sakes, for the purpose of protecting our own interests; for the purpose of endeavoring to still better our conditions in the future, let us at all times see to it that the International treasury shall never again go below the position that it now occupies.

WITHIN the last few weeks we have had another big strike against the large express companies. This strike has taken place in the city of Buffalo. The companies are determined to prevent the men from organizing. They will spend barrels of money rather than recognize an organization of labor. Great stress and much notoriety has been given the Steel Trust for its attitude towards organized labor by the American Federation of Labor, and undoubtedly the statements and reports are all true concerning the attitude of the Steel Trust towards labor, but there is no more damnable enemies or destroyers of labor organizations in this country than the large railway express companies, who are today extracting millions of dollars from the people of the country. In New York, two years ago, Mr. Platt, son of Tom Platt, former United States senator, who is the head of the United States Express Company, refused to sit in the same room in conference with any individual connected with a labor union. This man had a fear of being contaminated should he breathe the same air as that of a trade union official. The Adams Express Company, the United States Express Company, the American, and the Wells-Fargo Company, all of them, have formed a combination or pool, and have decided that under no conditions whatever will they stand for a union man in their employment. Their employes have been practical slaves for the past ten years. A man in order to obtain a position from those people must make out an application blank, giving the whole history of his life. He must answer about fifty questions. He must say whether or not he belongs to a union, or intends to join a union, or has belonged to a union in the past, and if any of those questions are answered in the affirmative he is not employed.

Well, let this condition continue. It will bring about the necessary rebellion in time. Labor will have its inning some day, and those express companies will be driven from the land. Let our labor congressmen fight for an enlargement of the Parcel Post. Let us endeavor to get part of the business now being done by express companies. Let every working man in the country, who can possibly do so, take the parcel away that he intends to send by express and see that it is handled by the postal authorities in the Parcel Post. We will see, in time, whether or not we can get square with the express companies.

In England very little business is done by the large express companies. The government handles that kind of business. Perhaps, after a while, the same condition might prevail in this country and Mr. Platt, of New York, by his actions, is helping to bring about this change. They may beat the unions in Buffalo, and they may beat the

unions in other cities, but that determined power of resentment will prevail, and the disgust and contempt in which those express companies will be held in time by the people will be such that it would be more profitable for them to allow men to organize than to endeavor to crush their principles and aspirations by forcing them into slavery.

THE following letter has been received in the general office, which explains itself. It will give our membership throughout the country some understanding of what we have to contend with from some of our local unions. It will also give some idea to the rank and file of the delegates who attended the convention, the interpretation placed on the action of the convention. We publish this letter and the answer of the General President to same, for the information of our membership in New York and New Jersey district, because we have reason to believe that if the exact situation was known to the membership, that one or two individuals would not be allowed to dictate the policy of the organization. We also have reason to believe that communications sent from the general office explaining the position of the general office on particular questions, are not read to the membership of our local unions, when the communication has a tendency to disagree with the actions of individual officers. Therefore, our reason for publishing this letter and our answer:

"Jersey City, N. J., May 17, 1913.

"Mr. T. L. Hughes, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Dear Sir—I am instructed by the Joint Council to notify headquarters that they are not satisfied with the treatment that has been accorded them, and that if some provision is not made for protecting their interests, and giving them something in return for the per capita paid into the International, they have gone on record as being in favor of withholding said per capita until such time as the International shows a tendency to give them something in return for value received.

"They also claim that when the delegates from the last convention departed from said convention that the case of John J. Jennings would be taken up before the next Board meeting and some action taken on same. They cannot find that this promise was lived up to, or that any attempt was made to fulfill this promise.

"In the case of Local No. 617 vs. 449 they seem to think that an attempt has been made to let them down easy and that some one lacked the moral courage to decide this case according to its merits.

"This action voices the sentiments of the various locals in Hudson and Essex counties affiliated with the Joint Council, approximately 5,000 men.

"Trusting that you will see the importance of adjusting this matter at once, if you desire to promote peace and harmony, I remain,

"Yours fraternally,

"(Signed) G. M. KESSLER,

"Secretary-Treasurer."

"Indianapolis, Ind., May 21, 1913.

"Mr. G. M. Kessler, 211 Eighth St., Jersey City, N. J.

"Dear Sir and Brother—Your communication addressed to Secretary Hughes has been turned over to me for the purpose of answering same. You say that you have been instructed by the council to write such a communication. I am of the opinion that this communication is



the opinion of one individual only, who has injected secession into your organization because of his own individual standing. The individual to whom I refer is John J. Jennings, and I believe he is instrumental in fermenting this feeling now existing in the Jersey Joint Council, which is the result of your letter. In this office, from our experience in Jersey City, you know that we have some knowledge of conditions. You say that unless some protection is given the local unions in Hudson county that you will consider withdrawing. I take it that this is a threat to the International Union. Well, the local unions of Hudson county withdrew once before, and the International did not disband, and the cause of their withdrawing once before, was the poison injected into them by a certain individual, whose own personal ambition was such that he desired to sacrifice all connected with the general labor movement and the American Federation of Labor.

"Now, in getting down to business, what have you been denied by the International Union to which you think you were entitled?"

"You say, that at the last convention, on the return of the delegates, you were told that the matter of reinstatement of John J. Jennings was going to be taken up by the next meeting of the General Executive Board. Whoever told you that story deliberately lied, as there was no such instructions on the part of the convention. After discussing the John J. Jennings matter for one entire afternoon, the convention, by an overwhelming majority, decided that he was not to be reinstated, or readmitted into the union, and took the matter entirely out of the hands of all parties concerned by its action, and no action can be taken on the matter by the General Executive Board. If the truth were told to the council, this is the statement that should have been made. This is the second convention in which the case of John J. Jennings has been thrashed out, and both conventions have refused positively to allow him to hold membership in the general organization or in any local union connected therewith. Consequently if you analyze the question, you must decide that there must be something wrong with this man when both conventions have refused to consider him worthy of membership. We know in this office that the Joint Council has deliberately violated the instructions of the convention, and that you have allowed this man, who is an expelled member (or who expelled himself by forming a dual and independent organization while working for the International Union) to attend your meetings; dictate the policies of your local unions; handle wage scales, and that you have paid him a salary for so doing. This is distinctly and deliberately wrong and your unions have continued to contribute to his support, and I trust that in the near future you will realize that this expelled member of the organization, or any expelled member, is not allowed to attend the meetings and transact your business, and that you are not supposed to force local unions to contribute towards his support.

"Again, you say, that in this case Local Union No. 617 was white-washed. I take it that if there was any whitewashing done, it was done by your representatives in Jersey City, or by some one else. The International stands ready to put the law into effect at any time for the protection of Local No. 617, because this local union has always been faithful to the International organization. I understand that when this matter was under discussion, that certain individuals went over the river to Jersey and told some of the supposed leaders there that unless they would keep their mouths closed on this matter and its actions

relative to a certain stable that was under consideration that they would be made to do so, and that the union practically dropped the matter. I have, at least, had this information in this office, forwarded to me from the eastern district.

"Again, I desire to say, that when a certain concern moved its stable from Jersey City to New York that all the locals in Jersey City lost jurisdiction over that stable, and the stable in question should belong to the New York union under whose jurisdiction it had come, whatever the nature of their work was. If it was express work, the drivers in question should belong to the expressmen's union. This statement, however, is not a decision. It is simply to prove to you that the grievance of Local 617 in this particular case to which you refer, is not a real grievance, but an imaginary one.

"Again, you say, that there are five thousand members in Hudson county that demand protection. This statement also is incorrect. If you have five thousand members, we know nothing of it here. For your enlightenment and information, let me say, that we have the following membership paying per capita tax to this office, and that all those unions are not paying regularly: Local No. 693, 213; No. 560, 100; No. 561, 50; No. 617, 185; No. 800, 40; No. 475, 300; No. 390, 100; making a total of 988.

"In addition to these, Local No. 641, the largest local in Jersey City, owes three months' per capita tax, in accordance with the books in this office. They have not paid their per capita tax regularly for a long time. Local No. 634 has bought no per capita tax since the first of the year, therefore, this local union is suspended, and some of the other local unions mentioned herein cannot be considered in good standing, as they owe either back tax or some current tax. The truth of the statement is that we have not much more than one thousand members in the district mentioned by you.

"I would ask that your membership consider the contents of this letter from a business standpoint and not for the protection of some person who is not connected with our union. Consider whether it would be well for the unions to pull away from the great body of trade unionists in this country and again sever your connections with the American Federation of Labor. I want to assure you that if such a condition would again arise, that the return to the International would not be on the same grounds as before; some penalty will be placed on seceding unions in the future, in my judgment.

"The International today is more powerful than ever before in its history, both numerically and financially. By the end of this month we will have close to one hundred thousand dollars in our treasury, and with the largest membership we have enjoyed for the last eight years. Throughout the country there is a tendency towards organization, which is adding to our membership rolls every day. The strength and power of the American Federation of Labor was never so great as at the present time. Therefore, for the benefit of the rank and file of your membership, who are paying their dues and do not understand the situation, I would advise that you carefully consider your action before putting into effect the threat contained in your letter.

"The International Union has kept its agreement and obligation with every local union in Jersey City. The contract we make at the time of chartering a local union from this office, is as follows:

"That all local unions in good standing shall be paid strike



benefits regularly at the rate of five dollars per week while the strike lasts, if said strike is approved by the General Executive Board.' This has been faithfully done in every instance, not only in Jersey City, but throughout the entire country.

"We also agree that for the 15 cents per capita tax received on each member each month, we give you a charter from this office by which you are entitled to organize under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"This International Union has lived strictly to the constitution relative to your connection with the General Office, and there is no foundation for the statement contained in your communication.

"I trust that you will endeavor to have your membership understand this question thoroughly, because I know that if the matter is placed before your membership in the proper light by duly bona fide members and officers of our organization, that your membership will not agree to sever their connection with the General Office. Bear in mind, that the International constitution does not guarantee you organizers, or anything else.

"With kindest regards for your welfare, and that of your membership, I remain,

"Fraternally yours,

"DANIEL J. TOBIN, General President."

THE New York Legislature has refused to confirm John Mitchell as State Commissioner of Labor, on the ground that he was not a Democrat. No matter what Mr. Mitchell's politics are, he is one of the most beloved and trusted individuals in the American labor movement. The Legislature of New York made a mistake. Mr. Mitchell has refused positions that would bring him a higher salary, and only consented to allow his name to be used in connection with this position, believing that he might be of service to the working people of the State of New York, after considerable persuasion being brought to bear on him by the Governor. The Legislature of New York is practically controlled by Tammany Hall interests and in order to give a slap to the Governor, who is a progressive Democrat; who believes in giving a square deal to the masses; who has a human heart, and who is not controlled by the corporations, the Legislature decided not to confirm the appointment.

Now, let us see whether or not the excuses offered by the Legislature in refusing to appoint Mr. Mitchell are based on facts. For a number of years, he has been a very close personal friend of Ex-President Roosevelt's, because of the fact that Ex-President Roosevelt lent considerable aid in bringing about a settlement in the anthracite strike. During his whole career, as a labor official and since he has vacated the office of president of the mine workers, he has never been known to go out on the platform and stump for the Republican or Progressive party. Very true, he has given his opinions, in New York State, of which he is a citizen, on certain candidates and on certain policies advocated during the past five or six years. Mr. Mitchell, with the other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, endorsed William Jennings Bryan and his platform in 1908 and in 1912, with the other members of the executive council, did not endorse any platform, but, in conjunction with the council, gave out a signed statement endeavoring to prove to the voters of the country the

actions of the Republican administration and the work of the Democratic congressmen. He was invited to attend the Bull Moose convention in Chicago, and common rumor has it, that he was offered the vice-presidency by Mr. Roosevelt, but he refused to allow his name to be used for the office. He has been offered appointments and nominations for several years past by all parties, and he has refused every offer.

In summing up the situation, or the action of the New York Legislature, we are of the opinion that they made a serious mistake, and it is another proof that Tammany Hall Democrats and their doctrines are no better than the old Joe Cannon Republicanism, with which we were acquainted a few years ago.

Without any doubt the working people of New York State and of the entire country love and honor John Mitchell, and believe that there is no position, in which he might be placed, having to deal with the problems of labor, that he is not competent of filling, and in which the people would have absolute confidence in him.

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THE Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down its decision in the appealed contempt case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on May 5. The court found them guilty of contempt, but the sentences were reduced. From one year's imprisonment of Mr. Gompers it was changed to thirty days, and instead of imprisonment for nine and six months respectively for Mitchell and Morrison, they were fined five hundred dollars each. There were three judges sitting in the case. Two of them agreed to this sentence, and Chief Justice Shepherd dissented, expressing as his opinion, that the entire matter should be thrown out of court. Of course, the majority ruled, but after all, the principle involved, has been left to the decision of one man.

We hope and trust that the case will still be appealed by the American Federation of Labor to the full bench of the United States Supreme Court for a final decision, because even though the court has rendered a decision against those individuals, the great principle involved is the right of free speech. This ought to be tried by the highest tribunal of the land and if the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirms the decision of the other courts in this case, legislation ought to be enacted by Congress protecting the original rights granted to people under the constitution.

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A SHORT time ago we received the following letter from Mr. S. G. Thompson, chairman of the Papers Committee of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, which explains itself:

"Dear Sir—As chairman of the Papers Committee of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, I am writing to learn if your organization cannot have a competent speaker present to this association a paper on the attitude of the driver towards power wagon application.

"Of course, you realize that the employment of horses is rapidly coming into disuse in city transfer work. I know of instances where teamsters have opposed the introduction of power wagons for horse replacement in the belief that their use unjustly increases the demands upon the driver. In other instances, claim has been made that power



wagon driving is a distinctive labor field, and the 'chauffeur' should not be expected to perform work other than the actual operation of the vehicle.

"I am strongly of the belief that the 'labor' side of the power wagon operation is worthy of as much consideration as is the economic value of the machines themselves, and I know that our association would be glad to hear and discuss this phase of the subject.

"In the membership of the association are to be found all of the electric commercial vehicle manufacturers, and a large number of the lighting companies of the country, representing a capital investment of over \$500,000,000.

"If your organization desires to discuss this topic, we will be more than pleased to have whoever you may assign to present a paper as outlined, appear before our association.

"The meeting for which I have this in mind occurs on Tuesday, April 22, at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

"Yours very truly,

"S. G. THOMPSON, Chairman."

As will be noticed from this letter, a misunderstanding exists among the manufacturers of automobiles and electric vehicles relative to the position of our organization on this particular industry.

The General President acknowledged receipt of the letter from Mr. Thompson, and prepared the following paper, which was read before the Association by Organizer Ashton, stating the position of our union on the motor vehicle:

"Why Teamsters and Carriage Drivers of Today Absolutely Believe in the Necessity of the Motor Vehicle.

"April 15, 1013.

"To the Membership of the Electric Vehicle Association of America:

"Teamsters and carriage drivers of America today believe absolutely in the necessity of the motor vehicles to take the place of horse power. First, because of the increased traffic of our country; second, because of the fact that our present situation demands the change, and, third, because we believe in time the motor power vehicle will have a tendency to relieve the strain of the men employed in this particular business of handling passengers and merchandise in our great industrial centers throughout the nation.

"Undoubtedly the public is somewhat prejudiced against the motor power vehicle for many reasons, but principally because of the number of accidents resulting from this change in our American life. It is always hard to educate the world to an immediate change; to educate the people to the necessity of a change, and against every improvement, invention or progressive move made by the people there is always considerable opposition.

"Great care must be exercised by the promoters of all new ideas of machinery, as in everything else, to properly educate the public as to the advisability and importance of the change under consideration. Promoters of motor vehicles must avail themselves of every opportunity to educate the uneducated, namely, the public along the lines of the necessity of this wonderful development in commerce. It is a common practice among the uneducated and ignorant public classes to find fault

with everything new that is introduced into our lives. It is easy and fashionable to criticise, but no individual has the right to criticise the brain work of another unless he is able to suggest something more beneficial than that advocated by the party whom he is criticising and finding fault with.

"On account of the loss of lives as a result of the accidents due to motor vehicles, this prejudice exists, and deny it as you will, it is abroad in the land today, and every one who does not operate a motor vehicle of his own is bitterly opposed to this change in our surroundings brought about by the introduction of the motor vehicle.

"I believe that a great deal can be done by the manufacturers or promoters of this particular vehicle, if the purchasing public will be advised as to the necessity of employing only competent, well-balanced individuals in the operation of motor trucks and electric vehicles of every description. Undoubtedly as a result of carelessness a great many lives have been lost and for this reason, many towns, cities and states are today enacting laws directly aimed at the regulation of the operation of electric and motor vehicles.

"The teamsters and carriage drivers, and the membership of our organization, numbering over fifty thousand, believe in progress. We believe that it is just as foolish to endeavor to stop the ebb and flow of the tide as to prevent the introduction of the motor vehicle in our American lives. We are not opposed to its introduction. We absolutely believe in its necessity. The teamsters and carriage drivers are not opposed to doing other work outside of the operation of the vehicle.

"When the motor vehicle was introduced into our American lives it became quite a fad for the riff-raff and good-for-nothing individuals who usually hang around the street corners, to become chauffeurs, men and boys who had no knowledge or judgment as to space, location, etc. Because such a class was willing to offer its services for practically nothing, employers foolishly believed that they were saving money by employing this class, but the intelligent individual or employer who understands anything about commercial life, knew that it was cheaper to hire a man of judgment and understanding, who has the responsibility of a home and family, who is clean in life and healthy in body and mind, than to employ a careless individual in the operation of a motor vehicle.

"In our particular trade or calling our employers are breaking in their drivers or employes and transferring them from the horse drawn vehicle to the motor vehicle. Ninety per cent. of our chauffeurs in every city and town who are members of our organization were formerly teamsters or drivers. They have been transferred from the wagon to the automobile. They are doing the same work as they were doing formerly. We are thoroughly satisfied with the change and our work in nearly every instance is becoming easier. For instance, on Sunday morning, we have no stable work to do. We can stay with our family, and the horses do not have to be taken care of. This applies also to inclement weather and to the very warm weather. The driver does not need to worry when going up hill about the strain on his horse if he is driving a motor vehicle. The advantages obtained from the change are too numerous to mention herein.

"Any statement made insinuating that the teamster or driver is opposed to the introduction of the motor vehicle is absolutely unfounded. Our organization is distinctly English speaking and very largely Amer-



ican. We understand that with our continued increase in population that some other means for the transportation of merchandise and passengers must be obtained in order to meet the increased demand.

"It has always been said that trade unions opposed the introduction of new machinery, or anything that might have a tendency to displace old customs. This is not the truth. It would be impossible for us today to continue with the old street car and the members of the street car organization realized before any other class the necessity of a change from the old horse drawn street car to the electric car. The membership of the typographical union, the largest, most influential and powerful trade union in the world, were not opposed to the introduction of the linotype machine. They, before any other class, realized the necessity of a change. The introduction of this machine did not have a tendency to reduce labor. On the contrary, it increased labor, because today on our daily newspapers and our Sunday weekly paper instead of obtaining a six-page sheet for ten cents, we can purchase an eighty-five-page paper, with a magazine, for five cents as a result of the linotype machine. This same condition will prevail as a result of the motor or electric vehicle in the near future.

"I trust that your meeting will consider the advisability of educating the purchasing public as to the necessity of employing the proper individuals to operate the vehicles herein mentioned. If this can be done a great deal of the criticism now existing will undoubtedly be eliminated.

"Also, I would like to suggest, in passing, that wherever possible organizations of labor be looked upon not as enemies of progress, but as institutions of education wherein are taught only the true principles of Americanism and good citizenship, who welcome every change towards the uplifting of humanity and who create greater harmony between the men of brains who invent the machinery which thereby relieves the strain on those who have to toil physically for an existence in this great country of ours.

"Again trusting that nothing but good will result from the meeting of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, permit me to remain,

"Very sincerely yours,

"DANIEL J. TOBIN,

"General President International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America."

Organizer Ashton reports the facts contained in the paper were received with great applause by the assembly, and that great good, in his opinion, has been done by our organization being represented at the conference. I have since received letters of thanks from Mr. Thompson and others on the matter. The object in view was to gain the good-will of the manufacturers of motor vehicles towards organized labor in general and to encourage the employment of union drivers and chauffeurs in the future on the part of the employers. For a number of years, the doctrine, "Keep Away From the Employers," has been advocated in certain circles, but advanced thinkers today, in the labor movement, realize that the closer you can get to the employer, the more thoroughly will be understood the principles of trade unionism. Employers need education as much as the members of the union. Therefore, on every opportunity that presents itself, it is the duty of our members and officers to explain to employers the position of organized labor towards progress.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## FITCHBURG, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to occupy a little space in the monthly Journal in order to deal with a subject that has been occupying the minds of our membership for some time past. I refer to the establishment of a mortuary benefit. I believe that the time has arrived in our International Union when this matter ought to be given some thought, and I wish to say that I trust that the delegates to the next convention, whoever they may be, will favor such a change in our International laws. Of course, in establishing this law proper provisions should be made against the individuals who are not in a healthy condition. For instance, if a man is suffering from a disease that is incurable we ought to have a physical examination of this individual, because an employer may be a friend of a certain workman and may take him into his employ in order that he might be entitled to benefits from the International Union. All those things should be taken care of.

It seems as though this statement may be rather premature, but the next convention will not be long coming around and we ought to prepare for proper action on this question by discussing it between now and the time of the convention through the columns of the Journal.

I would like to hear from our members in Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis and other cities on this matter.

Fraternally yours,

D. D. CHICKERING,  
Rec. Sec. No. 473.

## O'FALLON, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the annual city election which was held in O'Fallon, April 15, six out of the eight candidates elected were union men who run on the independent ticket against the Socialists: John Seddon, mayor, a miner; Edw. McNulty, city marshal, miner; Wm. Reidelburger, street inspector, A. F. of L.; Arnold Ahrens, alderman, miner; Hy. Fisher, alderman, retail clerk, and Fred Morgenstern, alderman, teamster.

This campaign was a hard-fought one and every candidate worked hard and earnest for victory and succeeded and by so doing they again regained the prestige which our city held before the Socialists were in control, and the newly-elected officers promise that the thing that will be done will be to tear down the red flag of rebellion and mistrust and elevate the glorious and beautiful stars and stripes, for this, like other cities that have given the Socialists a chance to show what they would do, has had just one year too much of them. The Socialists, by their unreasonable demands, have committed what might be termed political suicide so far as O'Fallon is concerned.

FRED MORGENSTERN,  
Local No. 237.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to express my appreciation of your reference to the Magazine and the neglect of local secretary-treasurers to see that the members are in



possession of the valuable information which this Journal affords. It is a poor excuse for a secretary-treasurer to say, "Oh, they don't read it anyway." Better that many receive it who may not read it than that one who is willing and anxious to do so should be deprived of the opportunity. Let the members demand their rights in this respect; but in the meantime let them do their own part, as you say, and keep the officers informed of any change in their address and not condemn the secretary-treasurer for their own neglect. But, Mr. Editor, what causes me to feel that your criticism is in many cases deserved is the fact that I have known of members who have more than once asked to have the Magazine sent to them and whose requests have been neglected.

Some of the officers of Milk Wagon Drivers' L. U. No. 247 have been offered inducements by their employers to drop the union, but to their honor and credit be it said they have refused to betray their fellow-men.

Recent meetings of the milk drivers have been attended by members representing several dairies, a few new members have been added and some new laws adopted, all of which must be rather disappointing to the prophets who are so fond of saying, "The union won't last long."

If your employer is strongly opposed to your organization, either secretly or openly, be sure that he recognizes the improved conditions which that organization is capable of securing for you, but which (for sordid reasons, or because of narrow-minded views regarding your right to organize) he is unwilling for you to enjoy, while at the same time he is enjoying the benefits of his own union—the Employers' Association.

Fraternally yours,  
FRED W. FOX.

### CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like to have you state in the official Magazine that the meeting nights of Local No. 650 will be the second and fourth Mondays of each month and will meet at 694 Washington street, Boston.

Thanking you for the same, I am,  
Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. BOYLAN,  
Secretary.

### HOPE OF THE NATION

The American labor movement is the outgrowth of the necessity of the workers in modern industrial society and environment. It will not be crushed out of existence. It must and will live and grow. It has grown into the hearts and minds of earnest, thinking Americans, has done so much to bring light and life and hope into the homes, the workshops and the schoolroom that the hosts of labor, scholars and real humanitarians look to the American labor movement as the haven of industrial and social safety, the harbinger of rational evolution of America's future greatness, founded upon the intelligence and sovereignty of her yeomanry, her masses, her workers.

It is founded upon justice and right. Its men are loyal, as loyal to the institutions of our republic as can be found in any walk of life. The unions of labor have done much for the material, moral and social uplift of the men and women of labor—have taken the children out of the factories, the workshops, the mills and the mines, so that the organized labor movement is indelibly impressed on the hearts and minds not only of the workers themselves, but of every earnest, broad-minded, liberty-loving citizen of our country.—Samuel Gompers, in McClure's Magazine.

The Truck Drivers' Union of Rochester, Local No. 304, after a short strike, lasting only a few hours, gained a wonderful victory; an increase in wages averaging about two dollars a week, a shortening of working hours daily and practically a union shop agreement. Organizer Ashton assisted the officers of the local union in handling the situation. As a result they have added to their membership several hundred members.

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Two new local unions were recently chartered in Buffalo, in addition to those already in existence in that city. The new unions are the Market and Produce Teamsters and the Railway Express Drivers. There is a strong tendency towards organization in the city of Buffalo.

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We would be pleased to have the secretary of your local union correspond with us each month through the columns of the Magazine. An exchange of opinion from the different locals describing conditions existing would be educational and beneficial to our membership in other sections. Writing for publication is all practice. If you decide to write a letter for the Journal, write on one side of the paper only, in a clear and distinct manner. Let us hear from you. The sooner the better.

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There is nothing so discouraging to a local union as a member who has to be solicited each month to pay his dues. Some members think that the union is maintained more as a novelty than anything else and it amounts to nothing. This is absolute ignorance. The union is established solely for the purpose of helping the working people of our country to obtain better conditions for themselves and make conditions brighter and better for generations to come.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
International Brotherhood  
OF  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

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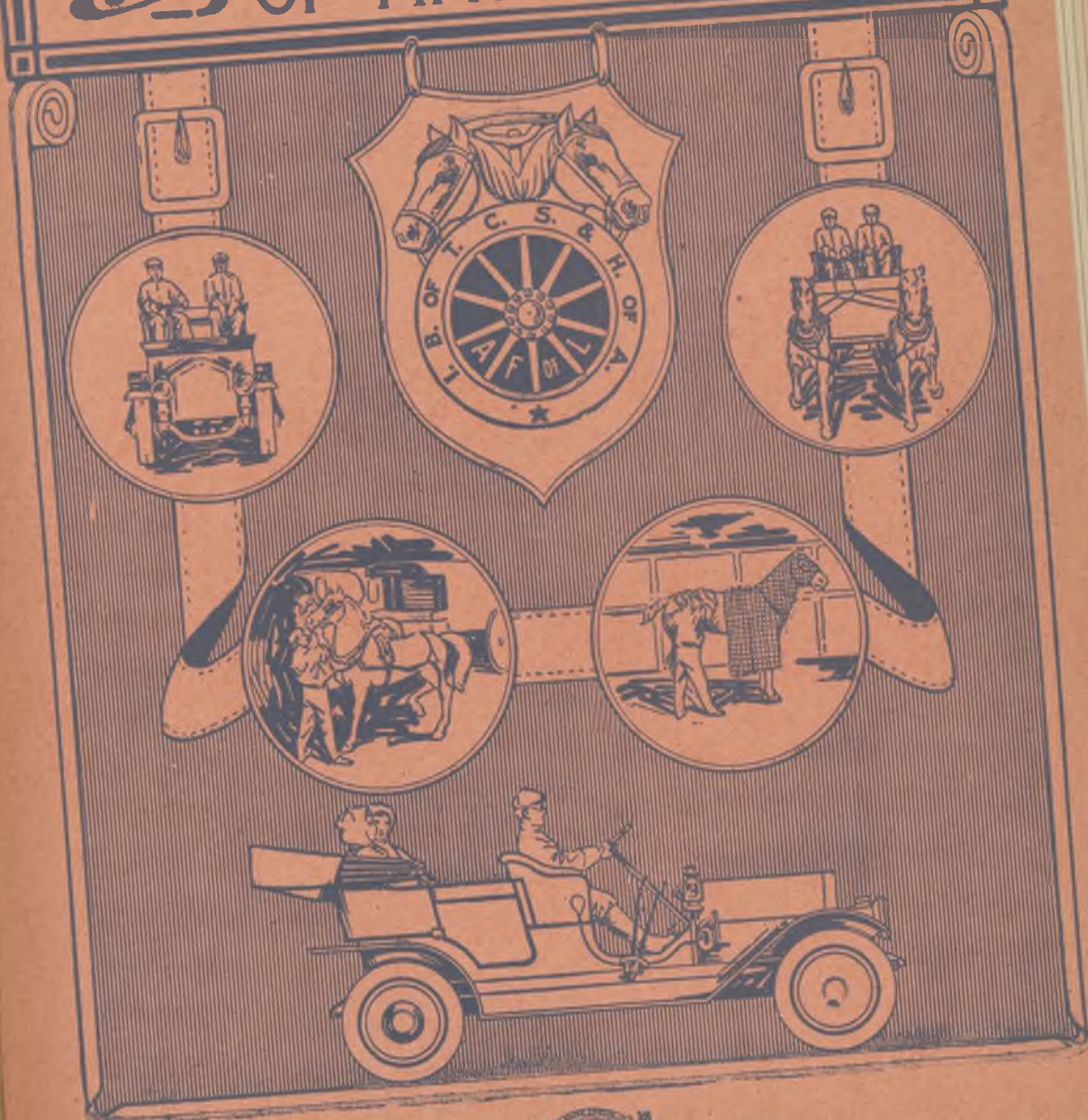
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JULY, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





On Sunday, June 22, a meeting of the truck drivers was held in Cincinnati. The meeting was so large that there was not a hall in the city large enough to hold the numbers that came to attend said meeting. The International officers were there working hard in the heat, making out applications and initiating members. Already over three thousand men have been admitted into our union in Cincinnati, and segregated into several local unions. Headquarters have been established and each union has its desk, with its secretary or business agent, attending to the duties of the local just the same as if the union had been in existence for several years. Undoubtedly the employers will show some fight before signing new wage scales, but they are going to do this, because they want some agitation for the purpose of increasing their own rates which are very low, but eventually every teamster and chauffeur in Cincinnati will be in the union working under a signed agreement with their employers.

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Nothing displeases an individual who is always trying to do his best to build up his union more than to have some good-for-nothing member continually finding fault, and he, himself, never doing anything but criticising and endeavoring to engender discontent. Some members give everything they have toward maintaining the union, while others do nothing or give nothing. The fellow who does nothing gets as much benefit as the fellow who works hard, but still the "do nothing" is always there with the hammer finding fault with everything in general. It is too bad that such disgusting creatures are allowed to exist, yet we have them with us, but the quiet, thinking individual should go to the rescue of the officers and those who are trying to do their best, and repudiate the kicker on every opportunity that presents itself.

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Even though you do pay your dues, this is no more than you are bound to do. You should attend your meetings and help your officers and take an interest in everything in general. This is what you promised to do when you took the obligation. Do not leave all the work to the few men who attend the meeting, while you are away watching the ball game, or doing something else that amounts to nothing. Attend your meetings and help your officers to bring in the outsider. Build up your union, pay your dues in advance, if possible, and always say a good word for the organization that means so much for this and other generations.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS  
-STABLEMEN AND HELPERS-**



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**INGRATITUDE**



THAT discouraging thing in all ages has been that men and women who put forth their efforts for others are not appreciated and are frequently abused by those for whom they labor. It is ever so from childhood's unhappy hour. Shakespeare well said:

"Sharper than a serpent's tooth  
it is,  
To have a thankless child."

When General Grant was giving his best service in behalf of the Union, vile and slanderous tongues reported to the President that he was a drunkard, and Lincoln's reply was that he would like to know the brand of liquor so he could give his other generals some of the same kind. During the dark days at Valley Forge in the winter of 1779-80 General Washington was maligned by ambitious and jealous intriguers who sought to displace him by less competent men who had their own ambition at heart rather than the welfare of the struggling Colonies. Thus human nature uncovers its weak points and mankind shows what ingratitude can move the human heart. Men who have labored in behalf of the wage earners have felt the poisoned shafts of jealousy and



vituperation. They have seen the betrayals of those whom they have labored to elevate until the heart has grown sick. Men and women who have given their time in behalf of fellow-workmen have frequently received but scant consideration and have often been the victims of malignant libel and covered betrayals. Those whose interests they have sought in legislation and in trade agreements have turned to rend them, as the hard working business agent or union official has cast his pearls before the swine of the few dishonest members who for a few dollars are often purchased by their employers to either divulge the secrets of the organization or to surrender and humiliate the officials whose lives have been dedicated to the cause of humanity. Hissing snakes and murmuring knockers are short lived, but they are poisonous as a malignant cancer saps the vitality of the labor movement.

Quoting again from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night":

"I hate ingratitude more in a man  
Than lying, vainness, babbling,  
drunkenness,

Or any taint of vice whose strong  
corruption

Inhabits our frail blood."

Someone has said the more he sees some men the more he thinks of some dogs. He might be right, but of course some men are better than all dogs and some dogs seem to be better than some classes of men, for no dog ever speaks unkindly of his friend, and dogs will follow us day and night through all kinds of treatment, accept the crumbs from our feasts and wag their tails in gratitude. Our dog will not reveal our shortcomings even to our friends and will welcome us under all conditions and all weathers and defend us whatever may be our faults. So, after all, some dogs are gentlemen and some men are not.—The Union.

### MODERN TASK-MASTERS AND TOILERS

The lessons of tomorrow  
Are the lessons of today,  
Today the lessons are the same  
As those of yesterday.



EVERY generation has the same lessons of experience to be learned and applied in the same way as its ancestors. History repeats itself in economic processes as well as social and political progression.

In days of olden time, as now, there were two distinct sides to industrial disputes. Then as now there were tyrannical task-masters and overburdened toilers. And forever through the ages, in all countries and every government when

oppression becomes intolerable, trouble stirs up. When greed and selfishness get to their limit and overreach themselves, the extremes of opulence and penury, as two factions, get to the scrapping point, and there is usually just cause for a quarrel. More than ever before, the general public is interested in industrial efforts for the good of the people. Imperfect as some critics find the labor union, it is now acknowledged as a factor for good in the foundation of more humane relations between employer and employees. The demands of justice ought not to be hard for all the people to meet cheerfully.

It has been asserted that nine out of ten employers will give their employees a fair deal as soon as they learn that the employees have

the interests of the firm at heart. That sounds well, and it is to be hoped that it is the experience of the trades as well as clerks and traveling men. It is a word—about success—that may be left to the individual opinion. The best business men of today are those who have worked from the bottom of the ladder. For all the workingmen's boys and girls there may be a good suggestion in this. To do their very best, honestly and loyally in whatever place they occupy is the one sure way to become fitted and worthy of something better. Knowledge is power, and there is a legitimate field of endeavor in which there ought to be room and place for every worthy worker.

Make yourself a skilled workman and deserve a skilled workman's pay and position and you cannot long remain among the class of "jack legs," and it is up to you to climb higher out of the ranks of the rabble and discontent.

The modern task-masters who are on the lookout for cheap labor and ignorance, are usually the tools of the capitalist who prefers to not see conditions for himself. Such task-masters pride themselves on being valuable to their bosses by getting the richest possible results out of big business, regardless of consequences to the toilers employed. Sweatshop labor exists and cries out for remedy. Child labor exists and is a menace to our civilization. Thousands and thousands of young women are devoting the best of their youth and energies to work in office, store, factory, etc., forced out of the home to become self sustaining. The bread line exists—a humiliating evidence of greed, wrong, injustice, and oppression in financial systems, as well as a criminal neglect on the part of national responsibility toward the children of the

workingman. All of these growing evils the despised labor union—abused of capital's henchmen—is at work with might and main to correct and relieve.

It may not have been, at first, a mighty force in its action regarding the industrial ailments, but its persistent efforts for good have become a recognized influence in industrial reforms that will be of permanent betterment to the world.

Every day unionism has to bear the sins of all the anarchists and crooked, half-baked cranks that have become desperate through force of life's cruel circumstances, and each day it has to live a whole volume of refutation for the undeserved calumnies it must endure. But organized labor, living up to the courage of its convictions, still keeps on its way with its same high purpose and undaunted perseverance.

Its toilers resent the injustice of the hireling task-masters who favor low wages, long hours, ignorance and dependence, and are learning by experience that there is strength in union. In organized labor there is something still to be learned from the captains of finance.

The time is coming when the prosperous can no longer turn a deaf ear to the cry of want, nor shut out the sight of a neighbor's child suffering in need and neglect. "Those who have ears to hear" may already have their hearts wrung by the misery of those who are crying out against the inevitable. "Those who have eyes to see and see not," must be no longer blind—wilfully blind—to the degradation their selfishness has caused.

Modern task-masters and toilers must get a better and clearer perspective of each other's motives and each other's needs and rights, and doing so, each will strive to



improve self as well as the other fellow. As has been said: "Love and labor will reform the world, but neither can do it alone." Or-

ganized labor will go on and on, teaching and practicing brotherhood until Love becomes the law supreme.—Carpenter.

### WHAT THE UNIONS HAVE DONE



HE next time someone asks you: "What have your unions done?" don't pity his ignorance, but take this uninformed gentlemen in hand and open up his mind to the greatest force for good the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long work day of even twenty-five years ago with today. Show him how the teamster slept in the hay loft, too weary and tired to go home for a few hours' rest. Tell him about the brewery workers, compelled to labor a fourteen and sixteen-hour day, and who were forced to stimulate themselves by the excessive use of beer. Now these brewery workers have a short work day and the sentiment against drinking even one glass of beer while at work is growing. Show him the printer, with his twelve and fourteen-hour work day on morning papers, with debauchery part of the trade. Now, short hours has made a drinking printer a rarity. These trades are only a sample. The same is true of the entire list. The eight-hour day is a fact in all the organized callings, many of which are discussing seven hours to enjoy, to a greater degree, the good things of life.

If the union's successful efforts in reducing the work day is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we have raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits. How we have forced employers to

safeguard life and limb. How shop conditions are bettered by workers standing together and protecting from blacklisting the fellows who "go to the front."

Show him how labor unions spend their dollars to secure labor laws that benefit union and non-union alike. Show him how unions were the first to take up the fight for direct legislation, against child labor and scores of other reforms.

And more than all these combined, show him the effect of unionism on the character of man—how it develops independence and manhood—how it equips man to assert himself, instead of standing, cowed and servile, with cap in hand, before his employer.

Tell him all these gains have been made within the past fifty years. Before that time men were denied the right to even organize. Laws declared that three workers constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established small labor papers. Slowly, and one at a time, they toppled over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students. Upward they trooped, out of slavery and bondage, until today they stand, over 2,000,000 strong, with a representative in the President's cabinet, and with governors and statesmen proud to say they once belonged to a trade union.

Tell your non-union friend some of these things the next time he asks what our movement ever did. An intelligent answer may result in making one more active worker for the cause of labor and humanity.—Garment Worker.

## CONTENTMENT vs. SATISFACTION

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



DOES the church teach that a man should be satisfied with his present condition, no matter what that condition may be? Long hours, short wages, unsanitary workshops, unhealthy homes, uneducated minds? Nothing could be farther from the truth. The whole trend of its teaching is in the opposite direction. Some men are sneeringly saying that the church teaches submission, and that, therefore, it is an obstacle in the way of real progress. I want to point out the difference between being "content" and being "satisfied." The Bible exhorts men to be content. It does not teach that they are to be satisfied.

There is a great difference between the two. St. Paul said that he had learned in whatsoever state he was, "therewith to be content." He had learned how to make the best of things as they were. But in the same epistle he added: "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect. This one thing I do: forgetting the things which are behind (the successes and the failures) I press on." He was content, but not satisfied.

Satisfaction is derived from the Latin words "satis" and "facio"—which mean, making or having enough. Contentment is from the Latin "contineo"—which means, to contain, or to hold one's self together.

Contentment lies in one's self. Satisfaction is derived from external objects. Contentment means the enjoyment of what one has, but it does not imply that one has reached the ideal. It is not indifference or laziness. It does not demoralize character or hinder noble

aspirations or brave endeavor after improvement.

It does mean, however, that one is self-contained—the master of one's self. No man can reach out after better and higher things until he has conquered himself. Solomon, the wise king, once said, "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

And so, the church is with the toiler in his struggles after better things. It does not teach that a man must be satisfied. It does teach that a man should learn to be content—and so does common sense teach it.

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A sixty-foot monument having for its base a memorial drinking fountain was recently erected in Postoffice square, Boston, for the use of horses and smaller animals. The fountain is provided with sixteen individual drinking bowls, which are used by more than five thousand horses daily, and on top of the monument of granite and cement rests a brilliantly gilded eagle. The monument and fountain cost about \$5,000, and a large part of this sum was collected by school children to commemorate the lifework of the late George H. Angell of the Massachusetts Humane Society.—Popular Mechanics.

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To do an evil act is base. To do a good one without incurring danger, is common enough. But it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds though he risks everything in doing them.—Plutarch.

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Difficulties are God's errands, and when we are sent upon them we should esteem it a proof of God's confidence—as a compliment from him.—H. W. Beecher.



## REMOVE INDUSTRIES? DESTROY CIVILIZATION



THE daily press has heralded the policy of the International Harvester Twine Mill in its determination to move its plant abroad to escape demands for higher wages and fewer hours of work. The employes of the company struck in order to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day and for minimum wages. The mill owners refused to agree to these terms and told the employes that the mills would be operated on the old basis or dismantled and removed. There is, in this dictatorial attitude of the employers, an air of superiority, of masterful determination to coerce the worker of "take what I give you or be damned" that rouses the resentment of a free-born man.

Capital has been deferred to as though it were the most important factor in industrial affairs and general prosperity. Out of this conception grew the idea that capital must not be offended, must be accorded concessions and privileges because of its supposed power of final control. This disparity in the consideration paid to those who employ and those who are employed, has touched most keenly the sense of justice innate in those with insight and appreciation of real values. Men had judged progress, welfare, prosperity by material standards only. Now men are beginning to realize that the human side of progress, welfare and prosperity is at least as important as the material and must be safeguarded, conserved, and protected by political institutions at least with as much care as capital and wealth. That is to say, a living, thinking, creative person is infinitely greater and more valuable than that which he uses or creates.

The quickening spirit of social justice seeks to make this newer and broader conception a part of the standards and the controlling public will in the daily affairs of the common life.

The threat of a powerful industrial corporation to disrupt an industrial community, to withdraw to a foreign country in search of cheap labor, servile and untroubled by higher ideals of life, comes as a sort of mental cataclysm to those who have felt the electrifying influence of the larger and richer possibilities for human development. What position can a liberal and moral nation take upon this bald acknowledgment that a great industry will make a world search for cheap labor rather than agree to the standards of American workingmen?

The theory formerly prevailed that "cheap labor" referred only to low wages—an interpretation surviving among certain employers. A particular employer may increase his profits by forcing down wages, but he does so at the expense of the employes and society. What is denied the workers in wages must either be supplied by society, by relief or some form of public charitable assistance, or the standards of living must be reduced to conform to low wages. In either case the workers are injured—the sense of individual independence or initiative is lessened and complete realization of physical, mental, and moral development is retarded if not arrested. This results in decreasing the efficiency of the workers which, in the last analysis, is the real test of whether wages paid are high or low. Workers who have high standards of living, reasonable work hours with time for recreation and recuperation, means and physical strength for taking advantage of

the higher opportunities of life, possess a creative, constructive work-power that is of infinitely greater value for real progress than any other one factor in production. This statement is borne out and verified by the most recent report compiled and issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Washington Post, described by Collier's Weekly as "that faithful servant which lays the propaganda of the special interests before the eyes of Congress each morning," suggests why not move industries to India, as in the case of the iron and steel plant erected at Tatta some years since. These "skilled" mechanics labor for 32 cents a day and "labor disputes" are rare. But the advocates of this policy must remember that if they find these industrial conditions and practices, and pay a 32-cent wage, they get the labor of 32-cent workers. The common laborers are paid from 7 to 9 cents a day. Women who work with the men in hardest, heaviest labor are paid from 6 to 8 cents. Are these the ideal conditions which controllers of industry are seeking?

As the markets are organized today on a world basis, competition of this sort would tend to undermine American industries and American standards of living. It would be well for men to pause and think deeply before they approve this threat of the International Harvester Company. The spirit and the ideals back of this threat are narrow, selfish, unjust, uneconomic, and not only unpatriotic but treacherous in the extreme to the interests of the country and the civilization of our time, such as cannot prevail among enlightened, free people. The workers of the United States will resist any such antiquated, reactionary attitude, and will be supported by all those who have felt the thrill of the newer ideals of social justice.

The ledgers and the bookkeeping rooms of industrial establishments must not and will not be emphasized to the exclusion of the human side of production. Organized labor in co-operation with the forward-looking, humane and patriotic men and women will not permit that to be done.—American Federationist.

### THE DETRACTOR



HE WORKS in the dark; God's sunshine never penetrates the atmosphere of his machinations; he shuns the light with as much aversion as a white slaver shuns publicity, says the Union Leader.

He feeds prejudice, nurtures jealousy and breathes poison into the ears of the unthinking and gullible. From his depraved mind emanate the slander that slurs motive and sears the soul of those who are endeavoring to make the world better. His warped mental appa-

ratus precludes broadness and makes him measure others by his own standard. Suspicion hatches in his cerebral cavity like flies on a scavenger dump.

He rends the home, obliterates affection and robs the child of parental love, its natural heritage. Through his treacherous slander impulsive men take the gun route and weak women find solace in car-bolic. He resurrects the corpse of yesterday and hurls it into the path of tomorrow. Devoid of conscience, he assails character as ruthlessly as a hold-up man robs his victim.

He infests every group in so-



ciety. Honor and truth are words foreign to his vocabulary. No woman is true to her trust and no man is decent, according to his distorted imagination. In a garden of roses he sees only the thorns, and transforms it into a thistle path.

In a labor union his prey is the earnest men who are active in the cause. No officer is honest in the mind of the detractor; no motive good. Graft is his whisper to the inexperienced, and graft is re-echoed with mechanical precision from mouths governed by phonographic craniums.

He is the morbid creature who stays away from meetings and explains a delayed contract by the inference that the committee was "fixed."

He is the loud shouter at the wet goods counter on so-and-so "getting his;" he doesn't blame him so long as there are suckers who stand for it.

He is the snake who sneaks to the gallery of a meeting hall, secretes himself from the view of honest men, and hisses insult at an officer who has given his life to the uplift of his fellow-man.

He cowers at exposure and slinks like a cur when truth corners him with his perfidy. He is the last word on cowardice, and all that was ever said on treachery he is—and more. Fortunately he is few among the numbers that make for the world's advancement.—Organized Labor.

### WORKERS ARE AWAKENING



**T**HIS is the psychological moment. He is either blind or desperate who refuses to recognize that a great change has occurred in public thought and in human ideals. It is doubtful if there ever has been a greater awakening on the part of all the people in regard to the solution of economic and social problems than is occurring at the present time. There are few to be found unconcerned and indifferent to suffering and oppression. The spectacle of men and women debauched by their wealth or depraved by their poverty has become so repulsive to the new conception of public morals that many even of those who have profited by the privation and degradation of others are raising their voices in protest against a continuation of these conditions.

That this awakening is the culmination of a long period of agitation and education on the part of

the organized men and women and their disinterested friends and sympathizers must be patent to everyone who has studied even superficially the history of the past and the conditions prevailing in the industrial world of today. The philosophy of stupid, unresisting resignation to the carrying of heavy burdens by millions of toilers has given way to an intelligent, constructive discontent, and while men and women still bravely bear their crosses, they do so filled and thrilled with the hope that their loads may be made less heavy, that the weight of the burden may be distributed more evenly, and that the rewards may be more nearly commensurate with the labor they perform and the service they render.

In the development of this movement for human betterment great obstacles have seemed to stand like a wall of stone in the pathway of progress, but there are no insurmountable difficulties, there are no heights of justice and happiness to which the people may not aspire

and which they may not attain. The way is hard only because the victims of wrong fail to move in unison in the same direction. Instead of uniting in a solid phalanx and pressing on in their irresistible strength and power they permit themselves to be divided and their strength wasted in bickering and controversy over non-essential and unimportant details.

In the present, in the future—as in the past—the duty and responsibility of directing and carrying forward the movement for better conditions of life and labor for all the people must rest upon the organized men and women. It is primarily their struggle; they must make the sacrifices, they must bear the scars. And those who are contending for human betterment must not be discouraged if the pathway be strewn with thorns or if temporary defeats are met. It is a great struggle; it began many, many centuries ago; the end is not yet in sight. Let us have ever before us the fact that there has been a tremendous advancement, that the world has ever grown better.

Let us remember that the progress of the past is the guarantee of progress in the future. The philosophy of those who say that conditions must become worse before they can become better should be rejected as false, a philosophy in conflict with past experience and destructive of hope, a denial of the teachings of truth.

If the world has not grown better, if progress has not been made, if all the sacrifices of the centuries have been of no avail, then there is no hope for the future. If, on the contrary, man has come up from a lower to a higher civilization, if progress has been made; if battles for economic and social justice have been won, if hope and not despair has filled the human heart, if good and not evil has possessed the brain of man, then, I repeat, we

have an assurance of further progress, of more happiness, of a brighter and better day.—John Mitchell, in *Life and Labor*.

### **PUBLIC OPINION FORCES RELUCTANT ALDERMEN TO ABOLISH PRIVATE HACK STANDS**

The Board of Alderman yesterday finally adopted an ordinance to reduce taxicab fares and abolish the private hack stand abuse whereby the clubs and hotels have been collecting \$500,000 a year from the taxicab companies in rentals for the city's streets.

The ordinance becomes effective sixty days after it is signed by the mayor, if it meets with his approval. With the exception that it lowers the rates recommended by the mayor's commission, the ordinance adopted today is much the same as the mayor's ordinance.

The rates set for taxicabs are 50 cents for the first mile and 40 cents for each mile thereafter for not more than two passengers and 70 cents for the first mile and 60 cents for each mile thereafter for three or more passengers. The mayor is empowered to designate portions of the streets for public hack stands to take the place of the private hack stands.

The ordinance was adopted by a vote of 65 to 1, Alderman McCann, a Tammany member, being the only one recorded in the opposition. He maintained that the private hack stands should be kept, but that the city should collect the rents therefor.

There is a vast difference between earning money, making money and getting money. The first may be called honesty, the second speculation and the third robbery.



### EXISTING CONDITIONS

That the conditions as they exist today are decidedly unsatisfactory to workingmen and women is apparent to everybody. To make "both ends meet" is becoming more and more difficult. Wages are not keeping pace with the ever-increasing expenses of living. While we read here and there of wage advances being made, we are daily forced to pay more for either this or that of the necessities of life. Such a thing as price reductions in whatever we need to afford us a decent standard of living is really becoming very rare, while advances may be noted frequently. There does not seem to be any relief in sight, either, and to our way of thinking the present conditions will continue until the working people themselves wake up to the fact that the remedy lies in thorough organization not only in the industrial field, but the working people must take a hand in politics as well. What is lacking now is there are too many of the wage-earners unorganized; those that are organized are not acting in a united way industrially nor politically. The mission of the labor movement is to bring into the fold of labor organizations the unorganized; this accomplished, a policy of united action must be adopted; and the desired benefits can be easily obtained. Organized labor has accomplished much in spite of the fact organization has been and is far from complete, and organizations have been holding aloof from one another and prevented the accomplishment of many benefits that would otherwise be where unity of action prevailed.

A remedy for the existing conditions of low wages, long hours and high prices may be found in organization of the workers. So we say again and again—Organize!

### EDITOR McARTHUR RESIGNS

San Francisco—Walter McArthur, for many years editor of the coast Seamen's Journal, official organ of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, has resigned the position in order to assume the duties of shipping commissioner in this city, he recently having secured the appointment at the hands of Secretary Redfield, of the Commerce Department. McArthur is succeeded by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who has been for a number of years business manager of the Journal.

Philadelphia.—According to a decision recently rendered in the Common Pleas Court in this city, members of trade union organizations have the right to say with whom they shall or shall not work. The decision also establishes the right of labor organizations to charge initiation fees and collect such dues as the by-laws of the organizations provide.

This decision was handed down in a case where the president and secretary of the Painters' District Council were charged with conspiracy in having a non-union painter removed from several jobs.

The decision of the judge is important, as all his former decisions have been adverse to labor. The judge after hearing the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, took the matter from the jury and decided that there could not be any conviction for conspiracy.

The only way to be assured of a hearing and consideration when asking for better conditions is to belong to a union and have the request made collectively. Therefore, your first duty should be plain—join the union of your craft and see that your dues are always paid up to date.—Ex.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

SOMETIME ago our drivers working for the Kroger Grocery Company in St. Louis went on strike in sympathy with the bakers and butchers. The entire life of the strike was kept up by the drivers, who did the picket work on the streets and visited the homes of the families who were in the habit of trading with the Kroger Grocery Company. This company operates a chain of stores in St. Louis and Cincinnati, doing the largest retail grocery business of any store in those two cities.

We have just learned that the bakers and butchers have settled up with the grocery company in St. Louis and have gone back to work, leaving the drivers outside looking for their jobs. The feeling in St. Louis is so bitter, as a result of the action of those two organizations, that the Central Labor Union of St. Louis has repudiated the action of the bakers and butchers and decided to continue the strike and help the drivers.

We have recently organized the drivers employed by this same company in Cincinnati, and we expect to be able to take care of the company in St. Louis as a result of the men being thoroughly organized in Cincinnati, but I suppose that the bakers and butchers will now come along and expect us to pull out our men in Cincinnati the same as was done in St. Louis. While we believe in helping all local unions in so far as we are able, without sacrificing our own organization and the interest of our individual members and their families, we want to advise our membership throughout the country to beware of sympathetic strikes and the red-hot strike talk of those pin-head leaders of local union who represent other organizations, and who want to drag us into their fight to save themselves and to help them out of a mess that they have gotten into, because they had not judgment enough to negotiate an agreement or working conditions with an employer. There are in the labor movement men, as in other movements, who when they find themselves failing, who have blundered in their organization, try to redeem themselves by entangling every other craft in a strike in order to give some color to their own actions. Beware of those individuals. Protect yourselves. Live up to your agreements. Refuse to answer the call of every demagogue that is advocating false theories. The teamsters and drivers come in contact with all other interests and trades, and if we start in to pull out our membership in sympathetic strikes there will be no end to the conflicts we would engage in. We paid a bitter price, in years past, as a result of a sympathetic strike in a certain city in our country. It cost us thousands of dollars and nearly disrupted our organization. Before bringing about a repetition of this condition, it would be well for us to stop and think of what the result might be. Any pin-head fool or supposed leader can bring about a strike by advocating a strike, but it takes an intelligent individual or organization to work in harmony with their employers without strikes. Again, we advise you to beware, and when requested by others to pull out the teamsters in any section of the country, to remember the action of the above-mentioned trades in the Kroger company strike in St. Louis.



THE manner in which the drivers and chauffeurs of Cincinnati are organizing is such that it is safe to say that within a short time we will have a splendid organization in that city. The street car men went on strike in that city a short time ago and gave the place the necessary shake-up that has resulted in this change or awakening. For several years we have been endeavoring to organize that city, but were unsuccessful. Conditions have changed, however, and we are not able to make out charters and applications fast enough for the drivers there at the present time. The milk wagon drivers have already been chartered with over two hundred and fifty members on their books. The truck drivers, or freight teamsters, have been chartered with about one thousand men. The ice teamsters have been chartered. The department store drivers and several other crafts are already organizing. A complete change has taken place and the employers are showing a disposition to deal fairly with the several organizations.

The scale of wages for freight teamsters on one-horse wagons has been, up to the present time, \$10.00 per week and for two-horse wagons hauling five tons or thereabouts \$12.00 per week. Wages and hours have been just the same for the past twenty years and no change had taken place, still the drivers have been so far behind the times that they could not see that it was to their advantage to organize. How men brought up families on such a wage it is impossible to understand.

The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer visited the city of Cincinnati and addressed several meetings on Sunday, June 1, and again on Sunday, June 8. Such enthusiasm was never before experienced by those officers as that witnessed on those days. The drivers were simply beating each other down in order to get their applications in first. It is not going to be a mushroom organization. It is going to be a solid organization that is going to remain.

The same conditions exist in Buffalo, and, although we have lost one union—the railway express drivers—all the other unions in Buffalo that have been organized are remaining intact and are building up in splendid shape. Organizer McArthur has charge of the work in Cincinnati and Organizer Farrell is taking care of Buffalo. There is a wave of organization all over the country at the present time that is very encouraging, and we expect to do our share toward helping to make our organization one of the strongest in the country.

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IS it any wonder that there exists a prejudice against the use, or, more properly speaking, the abuse of the automobile? According to the report of the National Highway Protective Society, made public a few days ago, twenty-three children were killed in New York City during the month of May as a result of being run down by automobiles and other vehicles. The records show that while the trolley and wagon fatalities decreased over the month of May last year, the automobile fatalities had increased almost 50 per cent. during the month of May. Automobiles and motorcycles killed twenty-three persons in the City of New York, eight of whom were children, and in May, 1912, fifteen persons, eight of whom were children.

This is enough to disgust even those who are promoting the automobile. Of course, in some of those cases it must be assumed that they were purely accidental and that the chauffeurs or drivers were not to

blame, but it can safely be assumed that the majority of the accidents were the result of careless driving. Nowadays in the crowded cities an able-bodied man or woman must be an all around athlete in order to be able to jump away from the automobiles as they come along from every direction, having no thought for the persons on the street, but endeavoring to get there as best they can, setting aside all precautions for safety. It is nothing unusual to see boys of fifteen years, or little girls of seventeen years handling these heavy motor cars of forty horsepower, and it is unreasonable to expect that children of this kind can use the proper judgment necessary to operate such powerful machines. In some States it is not necessary for the individual operating the machine to carry a license. All chauffeurs should be licensed and one license should not be enough to cover eight or ten persons operating the same car at different times.

We still have in our community old persons who are not able to jump out of the way and their lives are in danger every moment they are on the streets. The offering of human lives to this already perfect-made machine is something that we must try to prevent. We look on the death of a person, as the result of being run down by an automobile, after reading about it in the paper, as merely an accident, and without much feeling, because the human mind is becoming so calloused about reading of accidents in our country that we never feel it until it comes home to ourselves, but if some member of our family is run over, then we can be heard for miles around protesting. The proper thing to do is to encourage legislatures and local governments to enact such laws as will have a tendency toward protecting the foot passenger and thereby conserve human lives. There are more persons killed every year as a result of accidents on the streets by being run over, than would be offered up as a sacrifice to our country were we at war with some powerful European nation.

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Although suffering considerably from poor health Auditor Briggs still remains faithfully at his post and has been working in St. Louis for the past five weeks endeavoring to straighten out the books of the two or three local unions in that city. He may be later this year in getting to several points where he is expected, but he eventually will get there and the local unions which are expecting him must have some patience owing to the press of business there is on and because of the fact that he has been detained longer in some places than was previously expected.

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**V**ICE-PRESIDENT CASEY has his hands full on the coast, endeavoring to keep out of trouble. He is acting in the capacity of general organizer and his territory covers everything west of the Rocky mountains. At the present time he is busy in San Francisco endeavoring to keep the membership of Local No. 85 out of trouble. There is a strike on against the light and heat companies of that district and the organizations involved are endeavoring to pull the teamsters out in sympathy. Our membership, however, is being guided and advised by Vice-President Casey and the other officers of Local Union 85, and we are hopeful for nothing but good results. As stated on another page it is impossible for the teamsters and chauffeurs to



expect to mix up in all the strikes that take place in the different districts of the country, or to go out in sympathy with the many other trades. We touch closely nearly every other class of working men, having to do the hauling of everything used in construction of all kinds, and besides having to haul material into business houses of every description, and unless we are going to be guided by prudence and judgment our organization will be continually in a turmoil, out of which can spring nothing but disaster for our International Union, thereby destroying the benefits we have already obtained by living faithfully to our contracts which we have entered into with our honest employers.

---

The newly organized ice teamsters of Cincinnati are on strike. At this writing everything looks good toward a settlement. Half of the dealers have already signed up agreements and the situation is pretty well in hand. We expect that in a few days everything will be settled satisfactorily, granting the men an increase in wages and recognition of their union.

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**W**. E. PEARSON, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local Union No. 405, carriage drivers of St. Louis, was recently found short in his accounts with his union by the trustees of said local. Auditor Briggs visited the city and proved to his satisfaction that Mr. Pearson was modestly robbing the local union. After investigating conditions and working on the books of this individual the evidence was so strong against him that on Thursday, June 12, he committed suicide by shooting himself. What a pity it is that men cannot understand that the best road to success and peace of mind, is the road of honesty. How foolish men are to ruin their whole lives and destroy their characters, and the reputations of themselves and families for a few dollars abstracted from the local union treasury. Men of the type of Pearson are the bitterest enemies of the labor movement. There is no man so mean as the man who is entrusted with the savings of his own class of men; with the dues of the membership of his own union, who wilfully misappropriates any of this money. There are all kinds of thieves but the most contemptible thief imaginable is the union man who steals the few dollars that is paid in by the membership to the local union. Of course, like all other sneak thieves, those men believe that they can get away with it, but under our present system of auditing, if the trustees of the local union do their duty we can very easily find out who is wrong, and in the future we intend to see to it that no matter how hard a thieving secretary-treasurer pleads, we shall punish him to the full extent of the law, and never rest until we have placed such an individual behind the bars.

Local No. 405 will not lose anything because their secretary-treasurer, who stole their money and committed suicide, was bonded. Let this be a warning to others, and let local unions take notice and see to it that their trustees audit the books and accounts of the local union every three months, and that the local secretary-treasurer is properly bonded, and if any suspicion of wrong-doing arises in the minds of the trustees, write or wire the International office immediately and we will have the general auditor visit the district.

The labor movement today has within its fold, as officers who

handle their money, very few who are dishonest. There is more honesty among the working men of the nation than there is among the higher classes of society, but every now and then we find a petty thief, or fool who believes he is clever enough to get away with his crookedness, but individuals of this kind seldom escape for even a short time, and when found out the stolen dollars burn into his very existence to such an extent that he is despised even by his own people; by his closest friends, and repudiated by the members of his own family. The best and surest road to success and peace of mind is honesty.

### "LOCAL OPTION" IN BRAINS

South Carolina's all-Democratic legislature needs no brakes when it starts out to enact human welfare laws. During its recent session Representative E. P. McCravery introduced what in the Palmetto State was called a compulsory education bill. In its original form the bill provided that children between the ages of eight and thirteen should be sent to the public schools during the legal term, or the equivalent in private schools, "unless the labor of said children was necessary to their support." Anticipating strong opposition from legislators representing the manufacturing districts and some rural counties where education is regarded as one of the devil's artifices, Mr. McCravery inserted a "local-option" clause. The proposed law was not to take effect in any county until after it was referred to the voters and approved by a majority; and in case a county as a unit favored the measure, but single precincts did not, the opposition precincts should be exempted. In that form the bill was about as near no bill at all as any cotton-mill owner could have wished for, but we have not told more than half the story. Before being finally passed upon, the bill had to go through the hands of a conference committee of senators and representatives. The age limit in the State's child-labor law was twelve years, and the committee promptly substituted "twelve" for "thirteen" in the McCravery bill.

The original measure called for too much schooling to suit the conferees, and they revised the time limit down to three months. But even then the bill met with strong opposition from some quarters, and as a compromise the committee exempted Abbeville and Oconee counties and the Spartanburg school district in Spartanburg county. After the bill had been rendered practically meaningless, the House and Senate passed it, but not without hearing it bitterly assailed. Representative E. L. Lybrand, a preacher by profession, said:

"I believe compulsory education is against the fundamental principles of our American democratic institutions."

This happened in the United States in the year 1913! Representative C. D. Fortner, an insurance agent, objected because he "believed all men should have a right to control their own children." The bill found Governor Blease ready with his ax. He said in his veto message:

"On the stump I opposed compulsory education. I promised there to veto any bill in regard to it, and I have always stood upon the platform on which I was elected."

And the Senate sustained the veto. Bleasism hinders enlightenment, and ignorance fosters Bleasism. The rest of the country pities you, South Carolina.—Collier's.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Auto Livery Chauffeurs' Local No. 727 is about to start organizing all non-union chauffeurs in Chicago, thanks to the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union Local No. 753, who voted at their last meeting to give No. 727 from \$1,000 to \$10,000, if necessary, to win our strike, which was called April 3, 1910, and which is still on against the following concerns: The Walden W. Shaw Taxicab Company, the Owen H. Fay Taxicab Company, and the Auto Taxicab Company. Local No. 727 has had a lot to contend with during our troubles, owing to the fact that the Shaw company is composed of a lot of cheap politicians, several aldermen and one or two congressmen holding stock in this concern, they are given police to do almost anything they ask them to do. It is a strict rule of this company that any chauffeur working for them is caught talking to a member of No. 727 he is discharged. Police officers detailed by the city see that this rule is not broken by reporting the matter to the company. These officers also act as starters and pluggers for this concern around the large hotels and cafes in the loop, but I wish to state that with all the police at their beck and call, we will have buttons on the Shaw company chauffeurs if it takes ten years. The association which was formed by the seven scab companies at the start of our fight has been broken up and I guess we can give them

another whirl and see if they can stand the strain of another fight, which I don't think they can. You may publish this letter in the Journal if you see fit as we want the world to know that Local No. 727 is here to stay and if God gives us good health we expect to have one of the best local unions in this part of the country. With best wishes for yourself and all of the General Officers, also the membership of all local unions of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H. of A., I remain

Fraternally yours,

T. F. NEARY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

## CARD OF THANKS

As a representative of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, I take great pleasure in thanking the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America for the valuable assistance they have rendered the members of our union in different communities and solicit the further extension in every community where you have an organization, by demanding the union label of our craft upon all new work and that a member of our union in good standing makes all repairs to your equipment, coming under the jurisdiction of our organization.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. BRYAN,

General President United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 753 of Chicago, has donated \$1,000 to the chauffeurs' union of that city, Local No. 727, to help to organize the unorganized chauffeurs in Chicago. There is no union on the continent more generous with its funds or more willing to help sister local unions than the milk drivers. All honor to it for its action in this case.

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Our membership within the last month has increased nearly three thousand above the previous month. Each month we are adding to our general membership. The wave of confidence in the International Union is spreading all over the country. This is encouraging. Nothing but the kindest feeling exists between ourselves and the local unions and the membership of all locals are bettering themselves gradually month after month, and let us hope that this condition will continue.

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Did you see the report of the General Secretary-Treasurer just issued? Did you notice the balance in our International treasury—\$102,586.65? This balance remained on June 1 after all bills had been paid. This is, indeed, encouraging and this condition has been brought about by the assistance and co-operation of our membership throughout our jurisdiction.

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Those of us who still drive horses should remember that it is our duty to take the greatest care of our horse during the hot days. Do not abuse him. Make everything as easy as possible for him. There is nothing in the animal kingdom as kind and as willing to give the best that is in him, as the horse. He has been man's friend through all generations down through history's pages. Remember him therefore, and be kind to him during the hot weather which we are now experiencing.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
International Brotherhood  
OF  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

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AUGUST, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





Some of our members in Local Union No. 174 of Seattle, Wash., have been locked out and conditions point to a long and bitter fight between the union and the employers. The question at issue is recognition of the union. There are about three hundred members involved. The General Executive Board had already approved a strike of the union. Of course, it will mean the expenditure of thousands of dollars before this matter is settled up, but the money could not be used to any better advantage than fighting unjust employers' organizations. Vice-President Casey is on the ground taking care of the situation.

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During the strike of the ice teamsters in Cincinnati, a member of Local No. 100, Truck Drivers, was killed by a strike-breaker. His death resulted from a blow of a bottle received on the head with which this thug struck him. He left a wife and three children. The new union of truck drivers, at its meeting on Sunday, July 13, which meeting the General President attended, voted \$100 to the family of the deceased member.

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While talking to the teamsters of Toledo, many of them expressed a desire that something would happen in that city the same as that which happened recently in Cincinnati and in Buffalo, in order to wake up the non-union teamsters in that city. The truck drivers' union received an increase in wages of \$1 per week for all the men. The ice teamsters of that city also received an increase in wages. Still, after all the evidence of what the union has done, there are a great many men outside the union. We have union men who take no special interest in promoting the welfare of the union by encouraging others to join. This half-hearted interest and half-organized state of affairs will continue to exist, not only in Toledo, but in all other districts where similar conditions prevail. The man today must fight for his union inside and outside, never forgetting that our greatest enemies are the non-union men.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS



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#### FROM "THE WOMAN"

(By Albert Payson Terhune.)

(Published by Bobbs-Merrill Co.,  
Indianapolis.)



F you like," vouch-  
safed Blake. "You  
can't make me sore  
by calling me a  
grafter, because I  
belong to the right  
kind. You see, son,  
there's two sorts  
of grafters. One sort thinks he is  
committing a crime. Consequent-  
ly, he's a criminal. The other—my  
sort, if you like—knows that graft  
is a national institution in America.  
He knows that the grafter's is a  
necessary public position and that  
it ought to be filled by an honest  
man. So he takes what the public  
kindly provides and proceeds to get  
rich."

"There's one thing," corrected  
Tom, "that the public doesn't pro-  
vide him with. And that's its re-  
spect."

"Its respect? Son, the public  
gives him that, even before he's  
got half its cash."

"Nonsense!"

"Oh, you're a kid! Your silly  
head's stuffed with a lot of fool  
notions that you've dug out of  
measly books and pamphlets. If  
the folks who wrote that stuff had  
the right dope, d'you suppose  
they'd be wasting time and stay-  
ing poor, by writing? Not they!"



They'd be living up to their own maxims and coining incomes that would make John D. Rockefeller look like a poor relation. You've read their books but you've never learned to read men. And, till they teach that in the schools, the public is liable to keep right on forgetting to sew up the hole in its cash-pocket. Who is it that makes graft possible?

"Who?" echoed Tom. "The machine, of course. And the political ring in every county and city."

"You sound like a dinner-bell that doesn't tinkle till dinner's over. There's only one crowd that lets grafting keep on. And that crowd is made up of the missing links between the sheep and the donkey—which same missing links we call, for lack of a better name, the public."

"Surely—."

"Yes the public. Graft couldn't last as long as a tallow dog chasing an asbestos cat through hell if the public didn't permit it. Gee! If I wasn't so used to the idea I'd laugh myself sick over it. Here's the American public—with more money and more brains than every other nation on earth put together! And they're peaceably allowing themselves to be fleeced year after year."

"Not peaceably. Often they protest, and—"

"Oh, yes. They howl bloody murder, and yell: 'Thieves! Help, I'm being robbed!' And at the same time they sweep the sidewalks with their hats every time one of the robbers passes them in the street. Other nations have kings and nobility to kotow to. We haven't. So we gratify our normal craving for groveling by making idols of our biggest grafters."

"No!"

"Yes. Not the pikers. Not the grocer who charges creamery prices for the wooden box the butter is weighed in. Not the butcher

who weighs his hand with the cold storage steak. But the really big grafter. The man who plays for millions of dollars at every throw. The public adores him. Back comes Dick Crocker from Ireland. The intelligent New York people yell themselves hoarse, shouting: "Welcome back to what you've left of our city!" The big Wall street grafters go to Europe and emperors pin fancy medals on 'em. The public starts investigations about bad beef and the high cost of living. That sort of thing costs the grafters a bit of money. But they don't care. The minute the squeal dies down they get all the cash back again by putting up prices one notch higher. The public screams—and pays."

"But the people—"

"The people elect a President to fight grafters. And the minute he gets busy at it he damn near loses his job. Yes, sir, it's the people who want graft and support it. If they didn't want it—if they'd get together and vote it down—it wouldn't last a minute. Could I or any other man go to a fellow's house and pinch his watch or ring? Not on your life! Why not? Because he doesn't want us to. He'd shoot us or jail us. Can I get that same man's bank roll by grafting? I sure can. And I do. Why? Because he wants me to. If he didn't I couldn't get within a mile of it."

"But—"

"They all want some crumbs of the cake, themselves. They hope, by petty grafting, to grow into big grafters. In the meantime they look on the big grafter as a demigod. Graft! Why it's the mainstay of the day's news. It's the one item everybody's crazy to read. It's the bulwark of the magazines. Why, look here," he went on, picking up at random one of several magazines scattered on the table, and running over its pages. "Look

here! 'The Shame of the Cities,' 'Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?' And a lot more. There's no country on earth where graft flourishes as it flourishes here. And it's because the public doesn't think a man's worth a hoot in Hades unless he can sell 'em a gold

brick. Bah! Don't talk to me about the public! They've made me rich. But they sure give me a pain."

"Dad," observed Tom as Blake paused for breath, "I owe you an apology. I thought grafting was only a failing with you. But I see it's a religion."

## THE CIGARETTE EVIL



**CIGARETTE** smoking begins with an innocent, boyish effort to be smart. It soon becomes a pleasure, then a satisfaction, next a necessity. The last

stage evolves into a third, a condition of fever and unrest, wandering of mind, accompanied by a loss of moral and mental control. This may take two years or ten. But finally a flabbiness of tissue results from taking the smoke into the bronchial tubes, where pure air is required to oxygenize the blood, and a nervous weakness follows that leaves the victim unprotected, a prey to any sort of malady or disorder to which he may be exposed or liable.

Beginning as a habit, the indulgence finally becomes a vice.

The first indication of degeneration is in the youth's secretiveness. He feels his weakness and so seeks to present a bold front. "Bluff" is his chief characteristic. He tries to make an impression—he talks big, is full of promises, plans, and confidential utterances. He confuses dates, times and places, and often will tell you he has done a thing when he only intends to do it.

Only the strong man is honest; only the healthy tell the truth.

A lie is a disease of the will; hypocrisy is a symptom.

The cigarettist is apt to dream over his work, to dawdle indefinitely. He picks things up and lays them down, and proves for us

again and again the maxim that the strong man is the one who can complete a task, not merely begin it.

One marked peculiarity of the cigarette fiend is that often he makes the discovery that cleverness, astuteness, trickery and untruth are good substitutes for simplicity, frankness and plain, common honesty.

The cigarettist has an abnormal egotism—he has much faith in himself. If this faith wavers, he rolls a cigarette. Often in advanced stages half the day is given to rolling cigarettes. To roll cigarettes gives the defective something to do. Nervous, clutching, scratching, searching, yellow-stained hands—hands that alternately play the devil's tattoo and roll cigarettes—these are the hands that forge your name and close over other people's money.

The victim has a fixed belief that he is immune, and that all men are mortal but himself.

He grins at warnings, laughs at the advice of his best friends, and turns your brotherly appeal into a joke.

The man who would quit the cigarette habit must see his own folly, and convince his own mind of the existence of the vice ere it can be eradicated. The trouble is in his brain. There is no salvation for him outside himself. There is no doubt but that the cigarettist is often a man of many good impulses, and over and over in his heart there sweep resolves to cease



all subterfuge and be true, but these maudlin resolves are not to be trusted any more than you hearken to the promises of a "dope fiend."

The choice between cigarettes and daily doses of cocaine, morphine, or bromide is very slight.

Cigarette smoking is not periodic—it is continuous—a slow, insidious, sure poison.

Its results can be foretold as accurately as the expert alienist can foresee the end of incipient locomotor ataxia. Fortunately, most young men who begin the habit quit it before it gets a vital hold upon them. Were this not so, how could the student body, say at Harvard, Yale, or Dartmouth, survive? These young men smoke cigarettes just as they dabble in strange sins when away from the immediate restraint of family and home. Later, many of them square away and be-

come pillars of society. But for the young man who has become so calloused that he smokes cigarettes in the presence of his mother, sister or sweetheart, there is little hope.

The poison has already tainted his moral nature, and for him the work of dissolution, disintegration, and degeneration has begun. He is a defective—a physical, mental and moral defective.

Cigarettes stupefy the conscience, deaden the brain, place the affections in abeyance, and bring the beast to the surface.

It is a busy world, boys, and competition is keen. We need all the strength we can muster. No one thinks more of us because we use cigarettes—and there are those who think less. And these last are the people whose good-will we prize. Let's cut them out!—Elbert Hubbard in the *Cosmopolitan*.

### Weekly News Letter of the A. F. of L.

#### —Labor Legislation—

Worcester, Mass.—The executive board of the Massachusetts State branch at its last meeting received the final report of the legislative committee. This report contains a resume of the bills introduced, the efforts made for their passage and the final results. Prominent among the laws secured were the eight-hour law for public employes; nine hours for children over 14 and under 16 years of age, and the public opinion bill that has been urged by the labor unions for the last eight years. The public opinion law provides that all questions of public policy may be put on the ballot in a senatorial district if 1,200 voters petition for it and any representative district if 200 voters petition for it. Another measure gives the new board of labor and industries, together with

the industrial accident board, increased powers for investigation and the making of rules or regulations for safety and health. A uniform child labor law was passed excluding thousands of children from dangerous, unhealthful and demoralizing occupations. Provision was also made for widows left with children, and although the amount of the pension was not as high as desired, it gives some relief. The legislature passed two bills on injunctions limiting the powers of the courts in the issuance of injunctions. Four bills went through, amending the workmen's compensation act.

#### —Passes Eight-Hour Law—

Washington — Senator LaFollette's bill providing for an eight-hour working day for women, and safeguarding the health of females employed in the District of Columbia, has been passed by the Senate without opposition, it being

avored by the District commissioners. This same bill passed the Senate during the second session of the last Congress, but failed to get through the House. The bill provides that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant or telephone or telegraph establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in the District more than eight hours in any one day, or more than six days or more than forty-eight hours in any one week. It further provides that no female under eighteen years of age will be permitted to work in any of the business institutions above noted before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening of any one day, or will be permitted to work more than six hours continuously at any time in any establishment or occupation named in which three or more such females are employed without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour. Time books are required to record the working hours. Proper inspection is provided, and severe penalties imposed.

Washington — More stringent legislation to govern the influx of alien immigration will be recommended by Secretary Wilson of the labor department. He is studying the problem for the purpose of recommending legislation in concrete form, and it is practically assured that an effective immigration law can be passed through Congress. It will be remembered that an immigration law carrying a literacy test passed the last session of Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft, the Senate passing the bill over the President's veto, while President Taft was sustained in the House by a narrow margin. "Immigration laws are not sufficiently rigid," asserts Secretary Wilson. "Our first duty is to those

who are in America, native or foreign. The question naturally follows whether the tremendous influx of aliens is not injurious to those who are already here. There is no question that there is great evil in our immigration system, and it is up to us to correct this." Any immigration law passed, carrying a literacy test in all probability, will be approved by President Wilson.

Organization on trade union lines and economic education go hand and hand. The experience gained in trades union activity dispels illusions on economic fallacies; corrects erroneous solutions of industrial problems, and establishes an economic science based on facts, devoid of visionary fabrications based on imagination.

When our enemies say we seek to drag the best workmen down to a level with the poorest, they knowingly and deliberately lie. Organized labor seeks a living wage for all, but puts no maximum on any man's wages. We want him to get all he can, but not less than a living wage.

One of the poor specimens in the trades union movement is the pessimist; he is a failure as an active worker, because he has no faith in himself nor in anybody else. Shrinking from hard and active work necessary to overcome the apathy and indifference of the non-unionist, he utters the most flimsy excuses, undermining the hopes and aspirations of the men anxious to succeed. He is an obstacle in the path of progress.—Iron Workers.

#### —Convict Labor Story—

Washington — Suit has been brought in the Rhode Island courts by an ex-prisoner to recover from



prison labor contractors wages for his labor during imprisonment. The suit is based on the clause in the State constitution which prohibits slavery. Under the contract system convicts are forced to labor without wages for the contractors. This is held to be slavery, and as such, contrary to the constitution. Should the case be successful it will strike a heavy blow at the contract system, not only in Rhode Island, but in every State where it exists. Backed by the national committee on prison labor, William Anderson, for three years a prisoner in the State prison, is suing the former and present contractors, for whom he labored, for wages during the full time of his imprisonment. The contractors from whom Anderson claims wages are the two shirt contracting firms, the Reliance-Sterling Manufacturing Company and the Crescent Garment Company, through Salant & Salant, which firm, it is held, reaps the profits from the Crescent Garment Company contract. Salant & Salant have been understood to be opposed to contract prison labor, Mr. A. B. Salant, a member of the firm, openly denouncing the system. The national committee on prison labor has issued a statement that as the case is against contractors and not the State it will not hinder the present officials in fulfilling their duties; that if the wage is secured for the prisoner it will help his family during his imprisonment and give him some money on hand at the time of his release. The committee two years ago passed strong resolutions condemning the contract system and every other system which exploits convict labor to the detriment of the prisoner. To promote co-operation between the labor unions and the committee, a labor committee has been appointed of which Collis Lovely, vice-president of the boot and shoe workers' union, is chair-

man, and John J. Manning, secretary. Such co-operation ought to be valuable in assisting the campaign against the contracting of prisoners.

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—Shorter Workday, More Pay—

Washington—A 25 per cent. increase in pay, with shorter working hours, has been given to the employes of the auditor of the postoffice department during the last year. This was brought about through the installation of mechanical tabulation for adding postmasters' money order accounts. At the time Congress authorized the auditor to install tabulating machines, provision was made for converting the salaries of 207 money order assorters and skilled laborers, with average salaries of \$760 per annum, into a lump sum for payment to machine operatives on a piece-work basis. Following the inauguration of this system proficiency was gained in the operation of the machine, and fewer employes were needed to handle the work, and all vacancies were allowed to remain unfilled, so that at the present time 117 machine operatives are drawing the salaries formerly paid to 207 employes, and the average machine operative gets \$945 per annum, as compared with the former annual salary of \$760. No employe is permitted to perform work outside of regular office hours. One-fourth of the operatives complete the maximum day's work in six hours.

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—A Printers' Award—

Sioux City—The award handed down by the arbitration committee in the matter of the job printers was not exceedingly satisfactory. In fact, it was disappointing, as it set the scale of wages below that which is generally paid at this time. The award calls for an increase in the job scale established

six years ago of \$2 per week—\$20 instead of \$18. The original demand was for \$24, and this scale was signed by all but three of the employing job printers of the city, the latter three participating in a lockout and strike, the difficulty later being referred to an arbitration board. The award, as stated, is unsatisfactory, but the typographical union is very jealous of its reputation of standing by its agreements, and the award will undoubtedly be accepted and carried out.

### STRIKE OF STREET CLEANING DRIVERS COST CITY \$533,000

The following figures as to the cost of the strike of the drivers in the street cleaning department from November 9 to December 31, 1911, were furnished by Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards. The drivers struck because Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Edwards would not restore day work in the department. Night work was abolished after the strike. The net result of the strike to the city is a loss of \$533,000 in cash to the taxpayers and the loss of positions and pensions to several hundred faithful city employers. Here are the figures:

#### —Laborers (Strike breakers)—

Ascher Detective Agency....	\$117,678.60
Bergoff Bros. ....	7,210.95
Breziusky Detective Agency..	159.00
Cohen, J. ....	17.25
Dougherty Detective Agency.	45,867.76
Fidelity Secret Service Co....	32,282.25
Hannon Co., Frank E. ....	76,109.99
Kulp, Henry E. ....	2,714.00
Lanyon Detective Agency....	25,521.75
Luxemberg, H. ....	6,027.50
Schmittberger Det. Agency...	12,247.48
Siegel Detective Agency....	39.65
United Secret Service Agency	9,283.68
Waddell & Mahon.....	94,269.53
Drummond Detective Agency.	11,958.48

Total .....\$441,387.87

#### —Pay Rolls—

J. H. Timmerman, city paymaster .....	\$ 42,650.25
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#### —Contingencies—

Supper money, etc.....	\$ 1,266.10
Supplies, etc. ....	25,064.64

#### —Recapitulation—

Laborers (strike breakers)...	\$441,387.87
Pay rolls .....	42,650.25
Contingencies .....	1,266.10
Supplies .....	25,064.64

Total .....\$510,368.86

#### —Not Paid—

Ascher Detective Agency....	\$ 10,972.31
Waddell & Mahon, claim about .....	10,000.00
Kulp claim .....	427.53
Hannan Co. claim.....	1,868.00

Total .....\$533,636.70

After the strike, most of the supplies, such as coats, blankets, kitchen utensils, purchased at a cost of \$25,000 for use of the strike-breakers, were sent to the charities institutions. The bills unpaid are about to be paid by the street cleaning department, according to the commissioner.—Klein's Weekly.

### THE DOCTORS' UNION

Minneapolis—The report of the judicial council of the American Medical Association, the doctors' union, now in session in this city, condemns the evil of secret fee splitting and giving of commissions by physicians and surgeons. A resolution has been offered, which will be acted on before the close of the convention, providing that any member of the doctors' union who violates the rules of the union in this regard shall be expelled from the doctors' union.

I hold that the two crowning and most accursed sins of the society of this present day are the carelessness with which it regards the betrayal of women and the brutality with which it suffers the neglect of children.—John Ruskin.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE confessions of Martin Mulhall, whose case is now before the United States Senate Committee, are certainly rather snappy and interesting reading for the world of organized labor. The rank and file of the membership of our unions and the unorganized world may be surprised at some of the disclosures, but the labor leaders, or the heads of the different national organizations, see nothing new in these confessions, but they rejoice in the fact that these conditions are now being made public by the national government. It will have no other effect on labor but to strengthen it and prove the justice of the battle the workers have been making for years past against the unjust manufacturers' association. We have had sufficient proof in years past that the principal object of the National Association of Manufacturers was to destroy organized labor; to cripple its usefulness, and to stop at nothing to prevent the enactment of legislation favorable to the workers. We know that for years past; yes, at the present time, that the association of manufacturers have employed detective agencies who have put members into our unions to start trouble and promote strikes; also to create discontent among the membership. We have referred to this custom in previous editions of this Journal. We have known that they have tried to defeat at election all congressmen or senators who were in any way favorable to unions. While on the contrary they have endeavored to elect men who were opposed to unions, and with all the power that has been used against labor unions, is it not wonderful and surprising the splendid progress made by said labor organizations? Every one of the crooked politicians in Washington, who a few years ago were direct representatives of the manufacturers' association have been eliminated and defeated by the votes of the masses of working people. Vice-President Sherman is dead, but undoubtedly he would have been defeated for election. Congressman Watson of Indiana, the whip of the House under the Taft and Roosevelt administrations; Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Littlefield of Maine, Senator Crane of Massachusetts, and we could go on for an hour giving the names of men who despised labor unions and fought bitterly against the workers receiving a square deal, who have either resigned their positions with the national government or have been defeated for re-election. The name of ex-President Taft has been mentioned, but we have nothing to say about this gentleman except that we know that nearly all of his expressions and opinions were against favorable legislation for the workers. In the grafting that went on an attempt has been made to prove that some labor officials were also employed by the National Association of Manufacturers to spy on or double-cross the labor unions, but up to date not one national officer has been smeared or proven guilty of any such charges. A few petty labor leaders, cheap, little grafters, who, perhaps, were detectives, are the only ones that can be shown as receiving money from the National Association of Manufacturers, through Mr. Mulhall. The greatest majority of the labor officials are clean, honorable men—no better in the world. There is no other class more loyal to the people that they represent, because their heart is in the work. They work not alone for salary but for the good they might do for their

fellow men, and for this reason, they are clean and beyond reproach in every one of their actions, from the president of the American Federation of Labor down the line to the smallest officer of an International union, and the result of the Mulhall confessions will be that the trade union movement will be advanced more than ever before, because the crooked dealings going on to deprive the workers of a square deal will be exposed before the national government gets through with this investigation.

What changes take place in a year? But a short time ago the National Association of Manufacturers, with its sister organization, the National Erectors' Association, were endeavoring to discredit labor and its officials through their efforts in the McNamara trials. But the unions were not discredited or defeated, and when the trials were over the unions were found stronger than before, and now we have the reverse condition taking place, the ex-presidents of the manufacturers' association—Kirby, Parry, the late Van Cleave, and others—through the confessions of Mr. Mulhall, are shown to have employed more desperate conditions than were ever attempted by the McNamaras.

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Our local unions in Boston subscribed about \$10,000 to the fund required for the purpose of releasing from prison two of the members of the structural iron workers who were convicted in the dynamite cases in Indianapolis.

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**L**OCAL No. 712, Laundry Drivers of Chicago, signed up a union-shop agreement with the Union Overall laundry and the Mechanics' laundry of Chicago covering about twenty drivers. The local union is getting along in fine shape. If our membership and all other union men in Chicago will only ask the drivers who take away the laundry from their homes if they belong to Local No. 712 and insist on their showing their due books, there would be nothing to it, we would have a thousand men in this union. The initiation fee of the union has been \$1.60, but at the last meeting of the local it was changed, and, beginning with the 1st of August, the initiation fee will be \$5.00, which is the lowest initiation fee of any local union in Chicago. We say that not only should the laundry drivers of Chicago be assisted, but the men working at this craft should be helped and assisted in every city and town in the country. The working people who are members of unions, are not doing their duty, when they receive and accept anything from a driver who is non-union, when they ride in hacks or automobiles with a non-union driver; when they purchase any clothing, or anything else that does not bear the union label. Members of labor unions must remember that if they desire assistance themselves they must assist all sister locals who are fighting the same battle.

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**T**HE wonderful victory of the ice teamsters of Cincinnati is something that cannot be described by mere words. Something happened in that city that never happened before in any city in this country. On the first day of May there was no union of ice teamsters in the city of Cincinnati. Now there are 915 members in the ice teamsters' local, all with paid-up cards and wearing the emblem of our organization. The employers refused to recognize the union or grant



any better conditions to the men. In talking with the membership the other night at a meeting, it was certainly encouraging to find that after a strike of three weeks, the men were just as enthusiastic as the day they went on strike. The men are all back to work. Everybody is satisfied. All but the drivers are sorry that the strike took place. It could not possibly have been prevented by any one except the employers, who are now sorry for their action. During the progress of the strike great suffering prevailed among the poor people, especially, as a result of the intense heat. In the summer time, on account of the location of the city of Cincinnati in between the hills, when it is hot there it is extremely so, making it almost unbearable, so our membership will realize what a condition prevailed during the latter part of June and the first days of July, with no ice for any one. From the very outset of the strike, the drivers offered arbitration, but the bosses refused. The mayor of that city endeavored to get the employers to accept honest arbitration but was unsuccessful. At length, Mayor Hunt did something that was never done before by any other executive officer of our nation. In the name of the city he took over the ice plants and operated the ice plants with union engineers and firemen and ordered the police force and city firemen to help in the distribution of ice, and employed our union teamsters to deliver the ice in the congested district to the poor people. After the employers realized the position in which they were being placed, a settlement was reached. The drivers did not receive everything that they wanted, but they obtained a substantial increase in wages and established a ten-hour day. The engineers and firemen obtained an eight-hour day and a union-shop agreement. Every driver and helper on the ice wagons in Cincinnati today is a member of the union. When the employers settled their trouble with the drivers, the mayor turned over the plants he had taken possession of and showed considerable profits for the time the plants were operated by the city.

There was some talk about the employers bringing suit against the city for taking over private property, but this talk soon dropped, as there was nothing to it. The ice companies threatened to raise the price of ice ten cents per hundred. The mayor threatened to have the city build a municipal ice plant and sell ice cheaper than was being sold by the ice companies. The raise in the price of ice lasted only one day and then came back to where it was before the strike. These few facts prove that municipal ownership of public utilities and of manufacturing products that are absolutely necessary to the people, is one of the ways that the high cost of living can be reduced and a square deal given the workers. Mayor Hunt has established a precedent that may be copied successfully by other officials throughout the nation to the advantage of the toilers, but, of course, it will not be done because most of our politicians are owned by the corporations that helped to elect them, as disclosed in the investigation now going on in Washington.

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**F**IVE thousand teamsters have been taken into the union in the city of Cincinnati in the last seven weeks, and we are safe in saying that the majority of them will remain in the union. They need unions in Cincinnati more than in any city in the country. In a conference the other day with the city council of the Queen City of the West, the General President made an appeal in behalf of the men who drive wagons for the city, especially in the street cleaning department,

for a raise in their pay. They are now receiving \$2.25 per day and are docked for all holidays. They have to go to the stable on Sundays and holidays and get nothing for it. They are supposed to work only eight hours, but on investigation we find that the men have been working ten, twelve and fourteen hours and receiving nothing for it, because of some cheap politicians holding different positions of authority in the several departments. But we are going to change this condition for the men, and Cincinnati, within a short time, will be giving its drivers an eight-hour day and not less than \$2.50 per day and pay for holidays. This is being done in most all large cities throughout the country. The city, State and nation ought to be ideal employers. They should lead the way in making conditions for their employes better and brighter than any other class of employers. If the city does not treat its drivers properly and give them a chance to live decently as free-born Americans, then how can we expect cheap, grasping master teamsters, whose selfishness dominates everything else, to give them a living chance?

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THE wonderful changes daily taking place in American life, and especially that of the toiler, must necessarily be met with—changes in the earning capacity of the individual worker. At the present writing business is not nearly so good as it was this time last year. This condition may be attributed to many reasons, although we are assured of the most bounteous returns from the crops, still, there is an unsettled condition prevailing. The money market was never so tight as at the present time. It is almost impossible to borrow money from the banks, unless gilt-edge security is furnished and the borrower is willing to pay a high price for the use of the money, although there is just as much money in the world, and perhaps more, than there was a year ago. Eighty per cent. of the business of our country is done with borrowed money. Many large employers who are considered wealthy, and who are undoubtedly wealthy, could not meet their pay rolls on pay day if they did not have the banks to furnish them the desired amount to meet their obligations. Therefore, when the banks become tight in the loaning of money there is rather a dullness or staggering stupor in the business world. One of the principal reasons for the shortage of money can be attributed to the several wars in Europe and the conditions in Mexico. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in the war in the Balkan states, besides the loss of thousands of the lives of working men, so, is it any wonder, that the labor unions of the world are endeavoring to abolish war when such a condition prevails? American capitalists have been loaning money, at a high rate of interest, very freely to European nations. Mexico has within its borders millions of dollars of American capital tied up, and these uncertain conditions are perhaps the reason for this present unrest in business. Besides this, the tariff legislation now pending in Washington and the fact that the capitalists of the nation are rather afraid of the Democratic administration, with Mr. Wilson at its head, are some of the reasons why business is rather unsettled. We believe, however, that coming on the fall and winter, or perhaps with the opening of next spring, that the cloud that now appears on the surface will have passed over and that business in general will assume the same prosperous appearance that it had last year. However, while this unrest continues and while uncertainty seems to reign in the world of dollars, it behooves our membership to be care-



ful as to its actions in bringing about strikes or conflicts with its employers and to use its best judgment in negotiating settlements rather than force a strike. Again, I say that the strike should never be used unless we are forced into it by unjust employers.

### UNIONS PROFITABLE

If it were possible to lay before the members of our labor organizations, as well as the workmen who are not members of labor organizations, the actual accomplishments of the trade unions, it would have the most astounding effect. Day after day, week after week, and month after month, from every quarter of the country comes news from local unions of their success in securing legislation, shorter hours, advanced wage scales, and other betterments. Tucked away in the corner of a southern paper comes a story from a small and unimportant city of what a union has accomplished in five years. The printers in Corpus Christi, Tex., organized in 1907, and as a result a wage scale of \$12.50 per week for journeymen and \$15 for foremen was established. The policies of the International Typographical Union were closely followed, and in that small space of time every printer in the city mentioned, together with those employed in adjacent towns, have become members of the organization. An agreement has just been entered into, which has three years to run, with an increase each six months during the entire period covered by the agreement. The journeymen from the former scale of \$12.50 a week in 1907 have secured an advance to \$18 in 1913, and with the further increases provided will be receiving at the expiration of the contract \$21 per week. The increase in wages for foremen, day and night machine men, are equally attractive. In summarizing this increase it shows that the organization has secured for each member in the space of eight years a

raise in wages of \$8.50 per week, or \$442 per year. The dues, as a rule, do not exceed, even in high-due unions, much over \$1.50 per month, or \$18 per year. As an investment the expenditure of \$18 per year, with a dividend attachment of \$442, should be sufficiently attractive to induce men who are unorganized to seek affiliation with their fellow workers for the purpose of collective action.—Exchange.

### THE MAN OVER FORTY

"Yes," the minister was saying, in that melodious tone of voice I knew so well, "yes, I tramped all over the city for the purpose of securing a position for Mr. A., who is about forty years of age." A bee droned, winging its way through the sultriness of the day. "It is a sad day for the man of forty when he finds that he has to seek fresh employment. I visited the large stores and called upon the warehouses where I thought that Mr. A. would be found of use, and in each case the interview was satisfactory until we reached the question of age. 'How old is he?' 'Forty.' 'Forty? Too old; too old.' At each place the manager made the same reply, 'Too old; too old.' It sounded like the ringing of the man's death knell. At last I inquired the reason for it, and this was the answer to my question: 'My dear sir, we cannot offer Mr. A. less than, say, \$10 or \$12 a week. We can get a boy for the position to whom we can pay \$4 or \$5 a week.'"

A boy is cheaper! The words are terrible ones, big with meaning.—Percy P. Vile.

# MISCELLANY



## THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

Determine once for all that you are never going to pity yourself. You are to take things as they come. You will not whine because you have no chance, but will make the best of whatever happens. You will adjust yourself to events and not complain because you cannot have things as you would like them.

Decide that you will be uniformly cheerful. You will put away all sulking gloom and morbidness as being poison. You will steadily cultivate brightness and cheer as a habit. You can do this. What happens to you has nothing to do with the case. It all depends upon you.

Resolve to cultivate courage. Say to yourself that you will not be afraid whatever comes along. The coward never did amount to anything. It is by being afraid that people become low, vile weaklings. All goodness is a form of moral courage.

Resolve also to be honest with yourself and with the world; that you will never seek to have any merit you do not possess, nor take any money you have not earned, nor desire praise when you do not deserve it.—Dr. Frank Crane in *Woman's World*.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Master Bricklayers' Association has refused to abide by its agreement. The association agreed to arbitrate the demands of the Hod Carriers' Unions and signed a statement to that effect. The hod carriers had been receiving \$2.60 per day and they demanded \$3 per day. The master bricklayers refused and a

strike was inaugurated. Through the efforts of the Building Trades Council all parties in interest agreed to submit all difference to arbitration. The arbitration board was selected and both sides presented their case and finally an award was made whereby the hod carriers were to receive \$2.80 per day, it being the unanimous decision of the board. The Master Bricklayers' Association now has repudiated its representatives and refused to abide by the award. The situation is serious, and there may be combined action taken by all of the Building Trades.

## RECORD PAYMENT

St. Paul, Minn.—The St. Paul Typographical Union has made a record in the payment of money due a beneficiary. A member of the union recently died, and one hour after his death the secretary of the union paid to the deceased's widow \$400 due her as a mortuary benefit from the International Typographical Union, and in addition, \$75, the constitutional benefit paid by the local union. This comes very close to being instantaneous action.

Washington—Banking by mail is the latest innovation entered into by the government in connection with the postal savings system. Hereafter deposits may be made by mail and withdrawals likewise effected through the same agency. When the postal savings system was first put in operation postmasters were forbidden to permit deposits by such persons as were not patrons of the postoffice in which they sought to bank. This was



found to work a real hardship on a certain class of those who desired to become depositors and the postmaster general has abrogated the rule and orders to that effect have been issued.

### LABOR UNIONS TO PROSECUTE GUN WIELDER

Terre Haute, Ind.—Aroused over the killing of Edward Wade, a union teamster with a young wife and baby, the labor unions of the city announced they would prosecute to a finish Emil Ehrmann, proprietor of the Ehrmann Overalls Manufacturing Company, who did the fatal shooting, and Frederick A. Reckert, secretary and general manager of the company, on whom two loaded revolvers were found.

Wade was about to interfere after Ehrmann slapped a girl strike picket in the face when the employer shot him through the heart.

Ehrmann and Reckert appeared in police court docket among negroes and vagrants long enough for the lawyers for the two men to plead not guilty in their behalf.

A large crowd jammed the room. There is great suppressed excitement over the shooting and the public is demanding that Ehrmann be forced to quit business here if he is acquitted of the first degree murder charge against him.

He says he shot in self-defense, but eye-witnesses swear the shooting was uncalled for. Reckert is held on a technical charge of suspicion and is facing a murder charge as an accessory to the shooting.

The Central Labor Union, which since January has backed the strike of girl workers at the Ehrmann plant, hired a lawyer to help the prosecuting attorney's office and similar action was taken by the Teamster's Union. The teamsters

will quit work for thirty minutes out of respect to Wade's memory.

According to a recent issue of the Standard, a novel, "The Bony Hand," of no exceptional literary worth, was lately the subject of a trial in Berlin to establish its real value, because it possessed a binding of human skin. The sale-room value was 8 pounds and 15 shillings. This statement inspired a representative of the Star to make some inquiries on the subject generally, and he found that in London trade is sometimes done in such bindings. About 25 pounds was obtained for a copy of Holbein's "Dance of Death" thus bound, which, had it been simply encased in morocco, would only have realized 25 shillings. An expert who gave evidence in the Berlin case only knew of six similarly bound works in Germany, but the Star man discovered that an order was recently placed with a London firm for such a book by a gentleman who is now in a lunatic asylum. The order was not executed. Human skin has the same biscuit-like color as pig skin, the only difference between the two being that the former has a grain of four angles and the latter three. Human skin has no special beauty, and the texture is not stronger than a score of other materials. Its value is in the trouble necessary to obtain it. "If I wanted human skin I could get hold of it easily," a well-known London bookbinder stated, "and I could sell books bound in it. Half of them, I dare say the whole lot of them, would go to America. Collectors are a rum class, and they simply jump at anything gruesome."—Exchange.

It has been well said that experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other, and some will not even learn in that.—Ex.

### GREATNESS

The roads to greatness are still open. The avenues to human perfectness have never closed; no obstruction is there today that has not always existed. But not all those who seem to reach the summit may be considered truly great. All greatness that lacks the element of greatness must be false. The man who rides over the just rights of others in order to secure his own advancement is lacking in all that constitutes true greatness.

Wisdom, zeal, courage, perseverance, knowledge, are some of the traits of character that push one to the front. But above all things it takes industry to make advancement.

We must begin young. Time must not be wasted; it is too precious to those who expect to succeed. Idleness must not be tolerated. The men who reach notoriety are busy men. There are idlers in school; as a rule they are never heard of beyond the school room. There are street corner loafers who spend days in whittling boxes and tie posts; but who ever heard of them as being noted for anything else? There are people who are fascinated in cards, or billiards, or baseball, or croquet; but there are few fascinated by their life history.

There will be great men yet, but they will be workers. God pity the man who has time to spare; on whose hands the day drags; who has to invent ways in which to amuse himself. While they are doing this they will find that somebody has gone on ahead. While they are idling some one has worked; while they have been but drones in the hive others have gone out and laboriously gathered the sweet stores.—Brockwayville (Pa.) Record.

It is sometimes stated that women lack creative ability, and it will surprise a great many people to learn that feminine skill and ingenuity have played an honorable part in supplying the world with the useful inventions that have contributed so largely to its material progress.

A remarkable versatility in talent is shown in the case of Harriet Hosmer. She is noted as the sculptor of the "Sleeping Faun" and also as the inventor of the permanent magnet as a motive power for lifting large masses of metal and of a novel method of changing lime into marble.

The ice cream freezer was invented by Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson. The science of anatomy is indebted to Mme. de Condray for the manikin, while Jeanette Powers is the author of the aquarium.

Miss Mary Walton, of New York, has contributed to the comfort of mankind a device for deadening the sound on elevated railroads and also a successful smoke consumer.

In 1871 Margaret Knight, of Boston, invented a machine for making paper bags, and a Washington woman has given her name to the Coston light, so valuable in maritime signaling. Frances Dunham is responsible for the comb foundation for beehives.—Ex.

Trade unionism reaches forth its protecting hand to all toilers who desire its help strong enough to acquire membership; it strives for human and humane justice for all men; it enables the weakest member to battle for the right with the power of the strongest among us; it holds out the star of hope for better things to the downtrodden and the oppressed; it lights the lamp of freedom and independence in the darkest home of the toiler; it champions the cause of those



who most need assistance; it watches with zealous care the welfare of the human race; it supplies in the hour of sorrow the helping hand of friendship and consolation; it lightens the burdens on the backs of those least able to bear them; it pulls away the veil of ignorance from the brow of toil; it educates the immigrant in the ways of our government; it teaches the gospel of honor and right; it furnishes a refuge to the wronged of our industrial field; it untangles troubles and harmonizes life; it leads the way to loftier ambitions and more noble ends; its gospel is good-will and its goal is justice.

### NEW LABOR BUREAU

Philadelphia—The Department of Labor and Industry is now established in this State, and Prof. John Price Jackson has been appointed as the head of the newly created department. This new department absorbs the old department of factory inspection, and the new department is authorized to investigate the conditions of all workmen in factories, the health of the workers, and general conditions surrounding workshops. The salary of the new department head is fixed at \$8,000 per annum.

The memory of the trade union resembles a gigantic cliff emerging from the Sea of Time. The waves of calumny may break against it; the lightning's bolt of hatred may descend upon its brow; the cutting winds of sarcasm and malice may attack its surface; the clouds of misunderstanding may at times conceal it, and even the disintegrating touch of time may strive to mar its massiveness; but presently the waves are stilled, the tempest disappears, the mists clear away, and lo! the cliff is there, serene and indestructible.—James Wood.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Fifty strike-breakers employed in the Wyoming shops of the Pere Marquette railroad created a novel situation by themselves going on strike. These strike-breakers refused to work, owing to dissatisfaction with the working conditions and many of them returned to Chicago. This company is having extraordinary difficulty in securing men to take the places of the original strikers, and information from over the entire system is that practically all of the repair shops of this company are idle.

All the beauty and light of life come through devotion to one's duty, glory in one's work, plainness of speech, dress and manner, evenness of temper, unflagging industry, unfailing integrity, thorough honesty and a never-ceasing sense of honor under all circumstances and conditions.—Iron City Trades Journal.

The familiar illustration of the dripping water proves that perseverance will overcome almost anything. When a man gives up it simply means that the resistance was stronger than his own perseverance.—Ex.

Good character is a treasure beyond price. It cannot be measured by material value, nor bought nor balanced by the worth of the whole world.—Judge Marshal Brown.

Persistence is the one proclivity that refuses to be vanquished, treating temporary reverses as an opportunity to marshal reserve strength.

Girls employed in the white goods trade in New York are fined a dollar when they break a sewing machine needle.

A short time ago the General President addressed a meeting of Local Union No. 49 of Buffalo. The hall was packed with enthusiastic members. This union, four months ago, was paying per capita tax on forty members. For the month of July it paid per capita tax on 1,800 and has signed agreements with the different team owners and private concerns covering this number of men.

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During the last of June and the first of July the taxicab drivers of Buffalo went on strike demanding an increase in wages and a betterment of conditions. In talking with the officers in charge of the union, and the men on strike, the General President advised and helped as much as possible to bring about a settlement. We have just learned that the men have been successful in obtaining an increase averaging about \$5 per month, with other concessions and the recognition of the union, and the taxicab drivers of Buffalo are all wearing the union button and carrying a union card. This is, indeed, a victory.

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Two new unions have recently been chartered in Boston, the ice teamsters, numbering 300 men and the department store drivers with about two hundred and fifty members. The unions are prospering, but have decided not to present a wage scale until at least 90 per cent. of those employed at the industry are within the fold of the organization.

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Mr. Humphrey, former Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 600, Truck Drivers of St. Louis, on account of his actions in that local union and his dishonesty in handling the funds of the union, has been expelled as a member of Local No. 600. All local unions throughout the country are therefore cautioned to not admit him to membership or have anything to do with him. The General President has also removed him as a member of the General Executive Board. The Fidelity Bonding Company has agreed to make good his shortage, amounting to \$1,000, and there is a warrant out for his arrest, and undoubtedly he will be prosecuted for his actions.

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Many of the large local unions are now using the automobile so that the business agents may be able to get around faster than heretofore. This is a first-class move and the General Office commends such action wherever a local union can afford to employ such a conveyance. We believe that an automobile and one business agent, who is active and attends to business, can do more work than three paid officers without the automobile. However, caution should be exercised by the membership of the local unions to see that the automobile owned by the local union is used in the interest of said local union and not for any other purpose. Joy riding should be eliminated, if it exists. We feel, however, that it does not exist, but we merely mention the matter in time so that our membership will pay strict attention to the business of their organization. The unions in Chicago that own and operate automobiles of their own have certainly advanced numerically and financially since putting such a custom into practice. Again, we recommend its use to the local unions that can afford it.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
International Brotherhood  
OF  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

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SEPTEMBER, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





The Abolition of the Contract System on Public Work.

The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

The Abolition of the Sweat-Shop System.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## MANHOOD



MANHOOD, its scope and strength, must settle the question between labor and capital, between the planning brain and fulfilling hand, as it settles all comprehensive questions in society at large. I hardly need to define manhood. We all know it, we all fail to measure it; and the whole experience of life is simply an enlargement of this idea. A steady growth of personal poise and power, an increasing hold on the community with an increase both of the ability to aid it and be aided by it, a good will, ready to receive the blessings of life and in the same degree ready to extend them. It is this manhood which settles the worth of men to themselves and to each other, the worth of what comes to us and what through us comes to others, the position which falls to us among men, and which men do well to assign us. Does the labor movement enlarge manhood, give it a solid, more proportional and enjoyable possession of the world? This is a question which answers many others. If the labor movement strengthens manhood it is sure to prosper, if it is indifferent to manhood it is sure to pass away. The drift of human life will go on as of old, with the same obstacles, the same poverty,



the same miscarriage as hitherto. This effort, like many another effort will collapse, one more battle with its bright colors and loud sounding cannon lost in empty air.

The labor movement has no sufficient motive, no deep-seated and far-reaching impulse, if it fails to enrich life and make it more masterful than heretofore. Without this, man will break away from it with no disposition to return; it will wear itself out, not renew itself, by effort.

Trade unions only embrace a portion, and at times only a small portion, of workmen. A variety of feelings make laborers heedless of them, or impatient under their restraints. Their restlessness does not so much matter so long as it is plain that wisdom, self-denial, and progress are centered in these organizations, and are constantly issuing in enlarged manhood. As long as there are true leaders there will be faithful followers. Let it become evident, on the other hand, that there are no substantial gains in character or social position, nothing which makes a man better, happier, or more influential in the world through this combined effort, and men will fall back by habit and by inclination into the old lines of life. Workmen are ready for a promised land, but they must be fairly sure that the road they are pursuing leads to it. They are not ready for gratuitous self-denial. Trifling gains may secure transient effort, but extended exertion, year in and year out, must have the hope of permanent progress. Friends and foes alike, indifferent spectators and earnest combatants, will discover at length the tide of events and harmonize their action with it. If workmen are to attain no higher manhood, are to secure no wider claims on life, are as a class to have no more extended interests in social welfare, if a shorter day's work and

one better paid means a loss of productive power on one side and more self-indulgence on the other, there will be no sufficient motives to sustain labor unions, and no persuasive influence with which to draw over public opinion to a support of their claims.

It is at the center of progressive manhood that all the forces of development are finally gathered, strengthened and extended, till the community, as one whole, begins to see and feel that the next steps of growth lie open to it. Manhood is not something achieved by one's self, independently of the community; it is gained in the community toward the community, and implies a constant interplay between one's own interests and those of one's fellow-men. Human life lies between men, is some form of intercourse, and in its best forms mean the largest ability to give and receive blessings. The workman is not at work for himself simply. His own profit comes by the profit he brings to others. He who works only as he is compelled to work is practically a slave to the world, whose chief interest lies in evading the toil which comes to him. He has the temper of a tramp whose achievements consist in getting a living for nothing. It is the business of labor and capital alike to increase the productive power of the world. It is from these common gains that the wants of each and everyone are to be supplied. Any decrease in production is to create a pinch somewhere, and the scramble at once becomes to escape it. To so multiply products that there shall be enough for all is to win persuasive, permanent prosperity. A chief reason why the community is interested in a just distribution of the rewards of labor is that cheerful and successful industry is thereby promoted. What the community desires is abundance, reaching all by its incentives

to effort. Herein manhood gains expression, in a generous and kindly effort for the public welfare. If all the strife about division and tumult over wages does not result in more diligent and cheerful labor, it fails of its true purpose. The good workmen, who gains in manhood while he prospers in wages, must find some means of making labor pleasurable as well as profitable, stimulating to his better nature as well as nutritive of his physical wants. If he does not, labor has lost half of its ministration. The manly man is removed from indolence by a long departure. A large share of his pleasure is in labor, and he wishes that labor to be productive of the common good. One does not belong to the working world till he has this feeling, and is watchful to make labor more intelligent, enjoyable and successful. It is success that carries the sense of satisfaction all through our toil. He who cannot transform labor into pleasure has lost the magnetic truth of manhood. It is at this point that we meet our fellow-men, interchange good with them, and with them make the world a good place in which to live, a home for all powers and all persons, all affections and all races. Herein is the final success of the labor movement. If it stops short of this, it stops short of any resting place.

The capitalist has the appearance of promoting the general welfare, and does in fact much more frequently than otherwise promote it. He works with forethought and assiduity to increase the returns of labor, and what we may well regard as national prosperity. So far he comes rightly the center of power and moves to the front in the popular mind. If this told the whole story he would deserve the partiality which the community feels toward him. The one drawback is that his method is often one that looks narrowly to his own

advantage, with no joy in carrying all men forward to their common goal. It is against this perversion of the spirit of industry that the labor movement is established. Its purpose is to exalt labor and make it more efficient in securing the general welfare. This is the spirit that appeals to workmen, and its hold on the mind will determine their success. Its justness is undeniable, and as it is made manifest, will not be denied by the great mass of men.

The capitalist has the advantage of conspicuous enterprise, and the disadvantage of being willing to make that enterprise minister to his own profiting at the expense of others. He is willing to force the laborer down hill as a means of helping himself up hill. Thus the thrift of the community is increased and appropriated by one and the same act. Here is a prosperity that at one extremity of society topples over great masses of men into extreme poverty, and at the other extremity plunges them into vicious luxury. Productive energy, lacking good will, wars against the ultimate success of society. It weakens our labors, it wastes our feelings, it breaks our ranks into helpless and contentious factions. Industry loses its beneficent character and becomes one of the means by which we wrong and injure each other.

There is only one remedy, which is not so much a remedy as health itself—a wider, truer manhood. Peace and plenty each year and all years to all active minds and hands, this is the goal of production, and the underlying force of the labor movement. The furious haste of capital means the abandonment not of the weak only, but of all not in the very front rank. Manhood means not my gains, or your gains, but the gains of all; means that good will which surveys the whole field and adapts its action to it.



This is the point at which all controversy must be brought to an end. Labor and capital alike are to be judged by their wise and immediate pursuit of the manhood of men. They must each defend themselves against any lack of manhood; they must each stand by means of it on a level and firm footing in society. A "walking delegate," if it is a name justly applied and not merely a convenient slander, will rest as a burden on the labor movement hardly to be compensated by the services of a large-hearted man.—The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer.

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER

Great Britain—The eight-hour day is becoming more and more general among the steel smelters whose organization increased by 9,860 last year, the present number being 27,000. Last year there were 1,852,241 workers employed in factories in Great Britain, 690,834 of whom were engaged in the textile trades. The Labor party submitted a bill for the formation of a government office of mines and a mining minister, and the nationalization of the mining industry. The Welsh miners decided to refuse to work with such miners as are not organized in their union after the next control day.

Russia—A great strike wave is surging through the Lodz district. The employers in the textile trades have answered with a lockout; 30,000 workers are now idle. Four thousand Singer sewing machine workers are on strike near Moscow. On June 30, the metal workers in St. Petersburg struck work in certain sections as a protest against the sentences passed by the court-martial upon 50 naval seamen for having a revolutionary organization. The metal workers' union of

St. Petersburg has, during the last six months, registered 2,600 new members. The Moscow tailors' union has made an urgent appeal through the newspapers to all those who are striving for the enlightenment of the people, to send books, etc., for their library. There is at present a hygienic exhibition in St. Petersburg, in which the Russian trade unions have, for the first time, taken part; they have exhibited statistics, tables, etc.

Austria—The great Western Federation of Miners will for the first time send a representative to the coming International Miners' Congress in Carlsbad. This will be the chairman, Charles H. Moyer. In Vienna a strike of 552 painters was answered by a lockout of 2,500 men. The strike ended successfully for the painters, who secured all round increases in wages and numerous other improvements. The Metal Workers' Federation, in co-operation with the Co-operative Society, has established a banking federation for the Austrian workers' societies; same had deposits to the extent of 40,000 pounds to start with, and already numerous trade unions and co-operative societies are among its clients. The eighth congress of the Austrian Printers' Federation begins on the 22d of September in Krakaw. Much interest has been taken of late in the question of an industrial union for the whole of the printing trade.

Germany — The "Korrespondent," the organ of the German Printers' Federation, has now a circulation of 50,000 copies and is the only trade union organ which is not supplied free to the members. This paper, which recently celebrated its fiftieth jubilee, is published three times weekly. The "Correspondence—blatt," the organ of the National Centre of the German Trade Unions, has published exhaustive statistics covering the local trades councils of the

independent trade unions. Such councils existed in 744 places in the year 1912, and had a membership of 2,339,783, 178,834 more than last year. These organizations are engaged in the furthering of trade union agitation, education, legal advice, protective measures for workers. The new Trade Union House of the wood workers has recently been completed at a cost of over 50,000 pounds; 35 persons are engaged in the head office, 25 in the printing office, and numerous others in the office of the Berlin branch of the trade union. The Berlin section of the Metal Workers' Federation, which numbers 100,000 members, has built its headquarters at a cost of 90,000 pounds; over 50 persons are engaged in the office. In Mulhausen a collision between the police and the strikers took place upon the occasion of the strike among the navies. Two persons were killed and several injured. The workers demanded the tariff wage, but foreign workers were introduced to take the place of the agitators on the different systems. The unyielding attitude of the employers has driven the dock-yard workers in Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin and Flensburg to striking on an extensive scale. These men have for a long time been demanding an increase in wages and improved working times.

### SUCCESS

In success, defeat is but an incident. Obstacles, stumbling blocks, disappointment in ideals—these things weave into and form the raiment to success. For success is a series of failures—put to flight.

Learn to walk past failure.

A few years ago a young man stood behind a New England counter as a clerk. Quiet, honest, faithful, yet a failure in the eyes of his

employer, who one day drew aside the father of the boy and advised that the son be taken back to the farm for he would never become a merchant. Today if you will walk down State street, Chicago, you will behold this young man's monument—a tribute to the failures, disappointments and iron persistence of Marshall Field, who died the greatest merchant in the world.

Learn to walk past failure.

But success isn't measured in tangible assets. Lincoln left next to nothing in money standards. His success, though, is the marvel and inspiration of the ages.

Learn to walk past failure.

Success is largely a matter of personal viewpoint. It is impossible for you to fail permanently if you determine to succeed. Let each new day of your life, then, take invoice of its own self. Let it chalk up the failures with the successes—let it mark plainly the record. But inside of your own consciousness let nothing take from the image of your mind the knowledge that real success consists wholly in sacrificing temporarily in repeated failures that you may win permanently in worth while deeds done.

Learn to walk past failure.—  
Geo. Matthew Adams.

“Government was created by power and has always been controlled by power. Do not imagine that it is sufficient if you have justice and equity on your side, for the earth is covered with the graves of justice and equity that failed to receive recognition, because there was no influence or force to compel it, and it will be so until the millenium. Whenever you demonstrate that you are an active concentrated power, moving along lawful lines, then you will be felt in government.”—John P. Altgeld.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE jurisdiction question between our International Union and the United Brewery Workmen of America, which dispute has been going on for years, was discussed and acted on by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its last meeting held on July 21 at Atlantic City.

Our readers who have been following this case, will remember the report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1911, where your delegates introduced a resolution asking that the convention render a clear and distinct decision on the controversy existing; also asking that the Brewery Workers' International Union be prevented from organizing soda, mineral water and distillery wagon drivers, as we had proof that in a few instances throughout the country the brewery workers' union was organizing men who were not hauling or engaged in handling beer. The convention referred the matter of the resolution of your delegates pertaining to this jurisdiction to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. During that entire year, or until the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, the council was unable to bring about a meeting, and failing to bring the parties together, last November, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Rochester, the executive council was again instructed to call a meeting of the parties interested, viz., the two International unions and endeavor to bring about a settlement. Failing to do so, the council was instructed to render a decision and the following is the decision of the council:

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting held July 21-29, held hearings and gave further consideration to the subject matter of jurisdictional controversy between your organization and the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, at which hearing the representatives of both sides were present and afforded full opportunity to present their respective claims of jurisdiction. After carefully considering all the facts as presented by both sides, the executive council decided as follows:

"In the contentions between the teamsters and the brewery workers, referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L. by preceding conventions, the evidence showed that in handling and distributing the products of breweries, the teamsters are generally employed in such dual capacity as to make many of them also brewery workers; that brewery teamsters are nearly all organized into and holding voluntary membership in the brewery workers' organization.

"On the facts established we see no justification for the transfer of these men from the brewery workers' union and so decide.

"With reference to distilleries and to mineral water establishments, we find that the team drivers, where organized, hold membership in and properly come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and we so decide."

"You will please accept the above as official notification of the action of the executive council in this matter. Similar letter is also being sent to Secretary Kemper of the brewery workers' International.

(Signed) "FRANK MORRISON,  
"Secretary, American Federation of Labor."

You will notice from this decision that the brewery workers are instructed and ordered not to take in mineral water drivers or distillery drivers in their union. The decision also uses the following words: "The brewery teamsters are nearly all organized into and holding voluntary membership in the brewery workers' union. On the facts established we see no justification for the transfer of these men from the brewery workers' union, and so decide."

Now what we want to impress upon our membership is this, that your representatives appearing before the council did not ask for the transfer of any drivers from the brewery workers into our union, all we asked for was that the decision of the Minneapolis convention stand, so you will see that the decision is practically in our favor. It does not compel us to transfer any of our members into the brewery workers' union and it compels the brewery workers to cease organizing and taking into their union, soda, mineral water drivers and whisky teamsters.

Those of our membership who are interested will kindly preserve this copy of the Journal containing this decision. Undoubtedly the matter will again stand, because, as we understand the case, some dissatisfaction exists on the part of the brewery workers as to the decision and our International Union will not cease contending for that which belongs to us until every teamster is within our fold, no matter whether he drives a brewery wagon, coal wagon or milk wagon.

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THE exposures, as a result of the Mulhall testimony, are, indeed, most spicy reading for trade unionists. This man, Mulhall, has certainly let the cat out of the bag, and from his evidence, which is sworn to, our members and those outside of the union, will get some idea of the persecution and the extremes to which the employers of labor have gone to destroy the trade union movement. We predict that many of the officials of the manufacturers' association and some of the crooked politicians who have been named by Mulhall, whose evidence has been corroborated by Mr. McMichael, chief of the pages of the House of Representatives, will, perhaps, be facing jail sentences before the year is over. The tables have turned, and now instead of prosecuting labor unions, those enemies of labor who have been bribing congressmen to defeat labor legislation and hiring thugs to assault labor officials, will be defending themselves. It is a long road that has no turn, and the manufacturers' association, which is nothing more than a labor-destroying institution, is up against the end of the road and hardly know which way to turn. Let us hope that they get what they justly deserve. It will be pleasant to visit some of the jails to see some of the labor-bursting officials inside.

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THE express companies of this country, within the last few months, have been losing millions of dollars' worth of business as a result of the extension of the parcel post department. They are also losing millions of dollars as a result of the reduction in rates formerly charged, forced on them by the government. This is as we would have it and this is what we predicted, a short time ago, would happen. There are no more desperate or bitter enemies of the labor movement than the officials or owners of the several large express com-



panies. Under no condition will they allow a union man to work for them. So let the merry fight go on until we bring about the result that we predicted a short time ago: That this national government of ours will handle all the express business of the country within a few years. Down in Washington there are some friends of the labor movement in the cabinet and out of the cabinet. Labor representatives in Congress have been kept in close touch with labor troubles and are thoroughly acquainted with the bitterness of the express companies toward the Teamsters' International Union. We shall keep up our bureau of information, giving them every detail relative to the business of the express companies; the exorbitant charges that they have been making and the cruelties forced on their employes whenever said employes endeavored to organize.

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EVERY now and then throughout the nation we find master teamsters who have never done any business with the union, who say they will go out of business first before they will ever recognize the union. What absolute foolishness this is, is not necessary to explain to our membership, but because of the fact that our Journal reaches the hands of employers and is read by thousands outside of the labor field, we desire to make this statement; that the most successful team owners in this country are those who have strictly union-shop agreements with our locals, or those who have none but union men working for them. On looking over the country, we find that for several years the above position was taken by some of the team owners of Boston, who, after they had lost everything they had, recognized the necessity of dealing with the union and working had in hand with the union, and today they are doing this and are better off financially and in every other way for so doing. The same can be said of the city of Chicago. The most successful team owners of Chicago are those who work hand in hand with the union, and this is also true of New York. Every now and then in some half-awakened city, we find a condition where team owners will not stand for a union of any kind, simply because the team owner is absolutely ignorant of his own interests.

The trouble, after all, is that the team owner is afraid that when the men organize that he will have to pay them better wages and give them better conditions. What matter if such a condition does exist, if the team owner, in turn, obtains decent rates for his hauling? The team owners can force the merchants to pay better rates than they are now receiving and thereby give better wages to the driver and have more profit for themselves. A condition such as this exists in Cincinnati, where the team owners are endeavoring to destroy the union, and is, perhaps, without a parallel in this country owing to the unreasonable attitude of the employers. However, after bitter lessons experienced by many, results have often been obtained, and when the team owners of Cincinnati will emerge from the fight they are now engaged in they will be better men from the experience they have obtained and will be educated to the fact that to deal with the union honestly and above board, working harmoniously with their employes, will be the best policy to pursue in the future.

THE sentences imposed on some of the strikers in Cincinnati for trivial offenses that amount to nothing, are enough to make an ordinary person think. Two of our striking teamsters, charged with disturbing the peace, were fined \$200 and \$250, respectively, and in addition one was given thirty days in jail—mind you, for disturbing the peace. They appealed their cases, and were released on \$500 bond. This is the information we have from Cincinnati. 'A manufacturer of overalls in Terre Haute, Indiana, named Erhmann, a short time ago had a strike in his plant among the girls working there, who were averaging about \$6 per week. One of the girl pickets in front of his place, on being seen by Mr. Erhmann, was approached and brutally struck in the face by the millionaire manufacturer. A young man, a member of the teamsters' union, who was also on strike, stepped up to the employer and asked him to cease beating this defenseless girl and endeavored to protect the girl from further brutal assault. Mr. Erhmann immediately walked away a few steps, pulled out a revolver and shot the striking teamster. Death followed immediately. Mr. Erhmann was charged with murder in the first degree. The people of Terre Haute were so excited over the murder of the union teamster that they threatened to lynch Mr. Erhmann, and the authorities of Terre Haute immediately hurried him to Indianapolis, and in a few days he was admitted to bail and it is a safe bet to make that Mr. Ehrmann, who was charged with murder in the first degree, will never suffer for his crime, yet the union teamsters of Cincinnati, many of them, have been forced to serve prison sentences for asking, or endeavoring to win their strike by peacefully soliciting the co-operation of other workers.

The statements contained herein are facts—not statements made for the purpose of creating an impression and obtaining sympathy. Is it any wonder that under existing conditions, as stated in this column, that the working classes of the nation have very little respect or confidence in our courts, in our judges, in our police officers, or in the petty politicians who hold office in our great industrial centers? There is sufficient reason for the trade unionists especially, who are a little more educated as to the cruelties practiced on the working people, than the non-union men, to cause them to despise the present legal institutions of our country, and a judge who sentences a man who has been on strike for three weeks, who has not a dollar in the house to pay a fine of \$250 for a petty crime committed in the excitement, without any intent of violating the law, should be recalled and not only recalled but driven out of the district as an undesirable citizen.

The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer were in Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday, August 16 and 17, and addressed meetings, and the two thousand teamsters in that city on strike, demonstrated by their action at the meetings that they are determined to win this strike no matter how long it takes. The men have been on strike now for three weeks and not a murmur was heard from any of them as to the condition existing. Every one of the two thousand teamsters who attended the meeting in Music Hall, one of the largest halls in the country, Sunday, expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with conditions and pledged himself to remain loyal to the union and fight to the end, even if they have to starve, before surrendering their right to belong to the union. The General President had a conference with the president of the Team Owners' Association on Saturday, and he said that the men could only return on one condition. That is, that they give up their



union, throw away their buttons and return as individuals. When asked if he could make a settlement for his own concern, he said, "No," that he had turned over his affairs for another institution to handle, called the manufacturers' association or the Federation of Team Owners. The men will never give up their union, is the statement that we now make and we are determined whatever assistance can be given by the International Union in order that they might win will be given. By the time this Journal reaches our membership, as it appears now, the strike will be over and won by our members, but it is still on, and we want our unions throughout the country to answer the appeal sent out by the local union for financial assistance.

It is unfortunate that our laws prevent the International Union from contributing to this strike, because of the fact that Local Union No. 100, whose membership is on strike, have only been chartered by the International Union for sixty days, and to be entitled to strike benefits a local union must be six months chartered by the International organization. Therefore, the General Executive Board is powerless to assist in this case. We would gladly do so if the law allowed us to do so. We are paying strike benefits to other cities. Cincinnati is certainly entitled to every assistance we can give it, but we cannot pay strike benefits at this date, but we urge and implore our unions throughout the country to send every dollar that they can possibly spare to Cincinnati to win this fight which is now on between the employers' association and the team drivers' union of that district.

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**T**HE General Executive Board has endorsed the request of Local No. 710, Packing House Teamsters of Chicago to go on strike. This union has been one of the most successful unions the International has ever had. It has not had an increase in wages for over four years. It is asking for a little change in the working conditions and a slight increase in wages. The employers have refused to grant it. Very likely the union will go on strike, and if it does the packing houses of Chicago will have a fight on their hands such as was never before equalled. Besides this, the inside workers in the packing houses are going to watch the fight of the teamsters, and as it only takes a match to start the fire, the packing house industry may be tied up as it never was before, because the Industrial Workers of the World will undoubtedly get busy and will possibly pull out the hundred thousand people engaged on the inside of the packing houses of Chicago. If this fight starts it will likely be the bitterest fight that the city of Chicago has experienced for some years in the labor circle. We are in hopes, however, that the packers will change their positions and grant the men their requests, which are only just and reasonable.

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**T**HE following is a copy of a letter sent out by the employers' association of Cincinnati and vicinity to all the business houses, which explains itself. It is needless to say that it is a contemptible lie from start to finish. For instance, you will notice, they say that teamsters will not haul anything but union-made goods. This would be an utter impossibility for us, and this story has been started for the purpose of prejudicing the business men against our union, and it goes to show to what extremes the employers will go and what lies they will tell in order to destroy honest working men and their union.

"Employers' Association of Cincinnati and Vicinity.

"806 and 807 First National Bank Building.

"A Citizens' movement to promote industrial peace and seeking the enforcement of laws to prevent violence in labor controversies, and for the purpose of promoting intelligent opposition to legislation of such character as retards the full development of industry.

"Office of the Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1, 1913.

"To the Members of the Employers' Association and Business Interests of Cincinnati:

"Gentlemen—The teamsters' strike still continues and the team owners, almost without exception, are loyally adhering to their plan to not recognize, under any circumstances, the teamsters' union. In this stand they have received the most loyal support from the business interests of this city, and this letter is sent you to ask you to continue to back the team owners in every way, and to urge upon you the great importance of not requiring or attempting to require any team owner to make any agreement, directly or indirectly, whereby the teamsters' union is in any way recognized or supported, and to urge every employer of labor who uses teams in any way in his business to refrain from any character of an agreement whereby striking teamsters, who wear the button of the teamsters' union, are given employment during the continuance of this strike.

"The result of making agreements with the teamsters' union has been clearly demonstrated in many cases wherein union teamsters have refused to deliver merchandise to struck houses; in other words, the teamsters' union, and not the employer, manufacturer or merchant, determines to whom merchandise shall be delivered. In the present strike, ice drivers and coal drivers, under the instruction of their leaders, are refusing to deliver their respective commodities to business houses who have not surrendered their individuality and rights to the keeping of the teamsters' union. A victory for this union means that the teamsters will haul only union-made goods. Do you want such a condition in Cincinnati? It means, moreover, that the employer who deals with the teamsters' union, in order to escape annoyance and trouble, not only does not escape, but, on the contrary, finds his business tied up and at the mercy of the whims and caprices of irresponsible walking delegates. How absolutely true is the fact that the merchant, manufacturer or employer who makes an agreement with the teamsters' union invites certain disaster to his business.

"We reiterate the position taken in the letter sent you recently, that the time has come for the business interests to stand together and to unconditionally defeat the teamsters' union. The newspapers advise you daily of the results when attempts are made to run wagons with non-union drivers on the streets, which accounts for the present inability of team owners to deliver merchandise. Again bear in mind that this is your fight whether you have a wagon, automobile truck, or any other means of delivery of your merchandise. A victory for the teamsters' union means the unionization of every business in Cincinnati. There is no alternative but to fight this battle out until the teamsters' union is defeated. As a result of this strike thousands of workmen in all lines of industry are out of employment, and business of every character in Cincinnati is stagnated and being rapidly destroyed.

"The teamsters' strike is the decisive battle in the present industrial war in this city. If the employers win we may confidently expect



a resumption of industrial growth and prosperity, and if the employers lose, our great industrial enterprises will become the spoils of war to be delivered into the hands of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. This is no fanciful dream, but is an absolute picture of the situation in Cincinnati today.

"This being your fight, will you fight to the uttermost for victory in this crisis, and will you remember that those who are not with you in this fight are against you? Now is the time for the business interests of this city to make unprofitable the efforts of the non-resident agitators who are taking the money of this city for their own especial benefit.

"Very truly yours,

"BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"CHAS. F. WALTZ, Secretary.

**A**NOTHER INSTANCE of the unnatural position taken by the so-called educated class is shown in the case of the Fresh Air Society of Cincinnati. This organization is supposed to be founded on charity and their efforts are devoted toward helping the children who need help in and around the city of Cincinnati. The following statement appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday, August 17, made by the recording secretary of that organization:

"We do not care to recognize the union, and to take in the children of the strikers, we would be aiding in the strike."

There is on strike in the city of Cincinnati over two thousand teamsters and chauffeurs who have been out for over three weeks and this charitable organization refused to feed or help the children of the strikers, according to the above statement, made by Mrs. W. Austin Goodman.

I wonder if God, in His justice, thinks that the children of strikers are different from other children, or if because their fathers have been forced on strike they are to be punished, and, if necessary, allowed to starve to death. We do not believe that this is the teaching of the church or of God Himself. If it is the religion that Mrs. W. Austin Goodman has been taught, or is now practicing, we want none of such doctrine or such despicable teachings. The union teamsters and their friends in Cincinnati have been appealed to more than once by the representatives of this charitable organization for assistance and they have in many instances responded generously, yet, Mrs. Austin Goodman, when the strike takes place and the child of one of the strikers needs some assistance, thinks because the father of the child happens to be a striker, that the child must be allowed to die in want and misery. The doctrine of this institution, made up principally of women, who have nothing to do in their own homes, who are looking for newspaper notoriety; usually women who have no children of their own, is much the same as the doctrine adopted by nearly all of those institutions with long names that would hide behind the screen of charitable institutions. Charity at best is cold, and it is very seldom that the union or its members apply for charity, because through their organization they demand justice, obtain better wages and shorter hours and are thereby able to take care of their wives and children. But should there be need of the children of a striker to appeal for aid to any charitable institution, only the most inhuman individual would turn down such an appeal from the little children, even if the children were the offspring of a criminal or murderer, much more the children of an honest individual who is simply

endeavoring to better his conditions that he might make his home brighter and better for his little children. If the working people would organize they would be in need of very little charity. Today we have millions of scoffers throughout the country who gloat in despising all religion and all charitable institutions, and their attitude toward these institutions has been brought about by inhuman individuals who make such statements as the statement made by Mrs. W. Austin Goodman, recording secretary of the Fresh Air Society of Cincinnati.

**T**HIS year, on Labor Day, the host of trade unionists expressed their strength by picnics and parades in every section of the country, more than ever before. Not a small part of the parade was the teamsters and chauffeurs of the several large industrial centers. Our unions were strongly represented. The old organizations, such as the printers, cigar makers, and others in many of the cities refused to turn out in the parades, and their places in the line of march had to be filled by the later or more newly organized unions, such as the teamsters and a few others. In Boston, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities our organization outnumbered any other organization in the parade. This is as it should be. We who know the history of the establishment of Labor Day, believe that interest should never be allowed to lag and everything possible should be done by trade unionists to keep the spirit of Labor Day alive. It is the one day of the year set aside and devoted to the interest of honest labor and the trade unionist who refuses to do his share of the work of celebrating this day as it should be is not mindful of the duty imposed upon him, and there is no more fitting way of showing the strength of the laboring class than by participating in a parade. Of course, it may be rather expensive and tiresome for the men who have to march, but if we will only look back a few years and remember that all drivers of teams had to work on the first Monday in September for a small day's pay, it ought to be more refreshing and encouraging now to show labor's force by participating in the parade, after we have established our wage scale and obtain pay for this day, as we do in nearly all cities where we are organized, whether we work or not. Never lose interest in the trade-union movement or anything that it is interested in. Labor Day is the day set aside for rejoicing, in a clean way, over the victories of Labor. All honor and glory to the men in the past who fought for the establishment of this national holiday, and all honor and glory to those in the future, who will keep alive this day by participating in the celebration and by doing something for the betterment of his fellow worker and the trade union in which he holds membership.

"Every man has the right to work for whomsoever he chooses," says Judge Quinn, of Salem, Mass., in rendering a decision. Organized labor has never disputed that point, but the union man also insists he has some rights, and among them is the right to refuse to work with whomsoever he pleases. He pleases to refuse to work with the non-union man and no man has a right to punish him for such action,

though many judges have attempted to usurp such power. Society refuses to mingle with lepers because of the danger of infection. The non-unionist is the leper of the industrial world and the trade unionist refuses to mingle with him. If Judge Quinn so dearly loves the non-unionist he has the permission of the labor movement to go and work with him to his heart's content.—Labor Clarion.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother — In reviewing the St. Louis situation for the past fourteen weeks, and as I have practically finished there, I believe that the conditions in that city show great improvement over what they have been, despite the most serious drawbacks that the city of St. Louis could have had. Former Sec.-Treas. Humphrey not only robbed Local Union 600 of several thousand dollars, but he left the books of the organization in the most deplorable condition that could be imagined; over three-fourths of the membership had no due books and those that did have due books very few compared with the ledger. Upon my arrival there I found the worst condition in Local 600 that I have ever found since I have been auditor, but the loyalty of the membership and the able assistance that was rendered me by the entire organization soon got the organization straightened out. The actual shortage of Humphrey and disputed dues would run at least \$3,000. He was bonded in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland for only \$1,000, which the bond company paid in full to the local union. Former Secretary-Treasurer Humphrey is now a fugitive from justice. He not only robbed this union, but he tried to destroy it, but through the able assistance of the membership and officers of the organization it has been able to get a fair agreement, the first signed agreement the local has had in some years, in conjunction with Local Union 729 of East St. Louis, Ill., and its officers they got for the membership of these

two unions \$1 a week for about 97 per cent. of their men and \$3 a month on the other 3 per cent., and a little better working conditions. This agreement covered in the two organizations, Local 600 and 729, about 1,200 men. It was the best agreement that possibly could be got at this time, as it had been a good many years since they had an agreement with the team owners of the two cities. Both organizations are now in a healthy condition, numerically and financially, and have good, able conscientious officers at their head.

Local No. 603, the Milk Wagon Drivers, were organized on June 6, and the Milk Dealers' Association immediately started a fight on the local union by discharging any man who went to a meeting or joined the union. The fight now has gone on for eleven weeks and at this time we have about eighty men working and the organization going on in excellent shape, despite the terrific fight that has been put on it by the Milk Dealers' Association. The Chicago Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 753 has assisted this local financially very liberally, and every local union in St. Louis has donated to keep up this fight because the teamsters of the city of St. Louis feel that if we can win out in this controversy that we will have it much easier when we go to organize new unions in the future in this city. Everything is being done that can be done to win this fight for the right for men to belong to our union. At this time we are very confident of winning. Local 606, the ice wagon drivers, were organized on June 20, and by careful work we have been able to put the buttons on about two hun-

dred of the members of that organization and it looks at this time as if we were going to get a good local of ice drivers in St. Louis.

Local No. 602, the Individual Ice Drivers, were organized on May 10, and they have a membership of about 120, and practically a union shop with the breweries from where they haul their ice. These three new organizations in St. Louis show a new membership in that city of about four hundred, and the truck drivers are now paying on 1,000 men, and the city is in excellent shape. We have a very good joint council, with good officers, and every officer of every local union affiliated with the St. Louis council is doing all that he possibly can to assist the council in thoroughly organizing the city, and it is, indeed, a pleasure to go in that city at this time and see the excellent manner in which they conduct their business; also Local 729 of East St. Louis, which is affiliated with the council, is in excellent shape. We got an excellent agreement by arbitration for the van teamsters who are members of our union No. 729. The Kroger strike is still on in St. Louis, and the milk drivers are fighting the St. Louis Dairy Company, the Bailey Farm and the Pevely Dairy Company.

Brother Dan Murphy of Local 709 and Thomas Coyne of 751 were with me practically all the time I was in St. Louis, and assisted me at all times as I was pretty badly crippled during my entire stay in St. Louis. Business agent Clinton of No. 600 and Thomas Driscoll, Local 754, did everything possible to assist, also in organizing and helping in every way.

In closing my report on the St. Louis situation I believe that St. Louis from now on, with the good officials that we have there and the willing workers in that city, are rapidly going to show a vast improvement for the future.

Fraternally yours, G. W. BRIGGS.

### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Would like to state through the Magazine that we had a member by the name of James J. McCuskey who was working for a detective agency for two years before we found it out and expelled him last July. We were told that he was going to Buffalo to work for some agency there.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. THURTON.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It gives me great pleasure to send you these few lines of good news. The laundry drivers' local at last has a business agent on the street. He is John G. Clay, 7323 S. Paulina street. He started to work the first of this month. I am going to ask a personal favor of you, and that is that you announce this in the Magazine next month. We had a splendid meeting last Tuesday night and initiated sixteen new candidates. If we keep up this good work now, we surely will be in the field to stay and be up with the rest. We have raised our initiation fee from \$1.60 to \$5.00. I guess this is all this time.

Thanking you in advance for the favor, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK A. THIES, Sec.-Treas.

### AURORA, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire to inform you that Brother T. F. Clark, conductor of our local, No. 354, died and the funeral was held August 6 from the G. A. R. hall at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He was one of the oldest members of the local. I wish you would kindly put this in the September Magazine.



Hoping that you will give this  
your attention, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
FRANK LEON, Rec. Sec.

### EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It has been some time since Local 729 has had anything to say in the Magazine, but at this time I wish to say that we have some live news. We have made our first agreement with the team owners' association and were treated in a fair way by the association. We presented a joint wage scale by Local 729 of East St. Louis, Ill., and Local 600 of St. Louis, Mo., some four weeks ago were given a wage scale by the team owners which was turned down by Local 729 and was turned down by Local 600. We then went back and the owners asked what the objections were and asked for a few days' time which was granted. We then went back and they offered us an ultimatum which gave a dollar a week raise on all drivers and stablemen. Heretofore we did not have the stablemen nor did we have the chauffeurs and auto helpers. Now we have all of them and a dollar raise with it and an agreement with fifty-nine team owners and a two-year agreement.

When the wage scale committee reported back to a joint meeting of Local 729 and 600 the report was accepted by a unanimous vote by the men. The committee from 729 and 600 were assisted by that grand and able leader, George W. Briggs, General Auditor, who was never found wanting during this great struggle and handled all points with diplomacy. We were also assisted by Brother Thomas Coyne, Brother Dan Murphy and Brother Thomas Driscoll from the joint council. The dollar raise means about \$75,000 a year to the members of Locals 729 and 600.

A raise like this was never before granted to truck drivers in this locality. It means that fifteen team owners who refused to recognize our union must do so now and will bring a few hundred more men into the union who did not belong before, who will get the teachings of union labor and learn the benefits that can be gotten when belonging to the union.

We have been crawling along for the last eight years and now we are walking. In two years we will be able to run.

Hurrah for 729 and 600. A real live bunch. I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
A. G. HARTMAN,  
Cor. Sec., Local 729.

### Only a Factory Girl

(Dedicated to the Millions of Self-Supporting  
Women of America.)

Only a factory girl,  
And she works in the noisy mill;  
But her hands are deft and her arms are strong,  
And she sings at her work the whole day long,  
As she works with a right good will;  
For mother at home is growing old,  
And mother's house is poor and cold,  
And the wintry wind is chill;  
And she longs for the day to quickly come  
When mother may have a better home,  
And so she toils in the mill.

Only a factory girl,  
And the hours of her toil are long;  
But her mind is clear, and her soul is free,  
And her heart is glad as glad can be,  
As she sings her cheerful song;  
For every day, in plainer view,  
Comes mother's home, so bright and new,  
As time speeds quick along;  
So again her heart leaps forth in glee,  
And her good pure soul is again more free,  
As she sings a sweeter song.

Only a factory girl,  
Her mother's hope and stay;  
But her love is strong for every one,  
Like the glowing beams of the morning sun,  
As he ushers in the day—  
Her flowers she takes to the sick and poor,  
And she always keeps an open door  
For all who come her way,  
And for all who live by constant toil,  
In mill, or mine, or on the soil,  
She hopes for a better day. —C. J. Buell.

We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interest for their own private gain.

We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills and mines. In a word, a better, higher and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom, and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.—A. F. of L.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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OF

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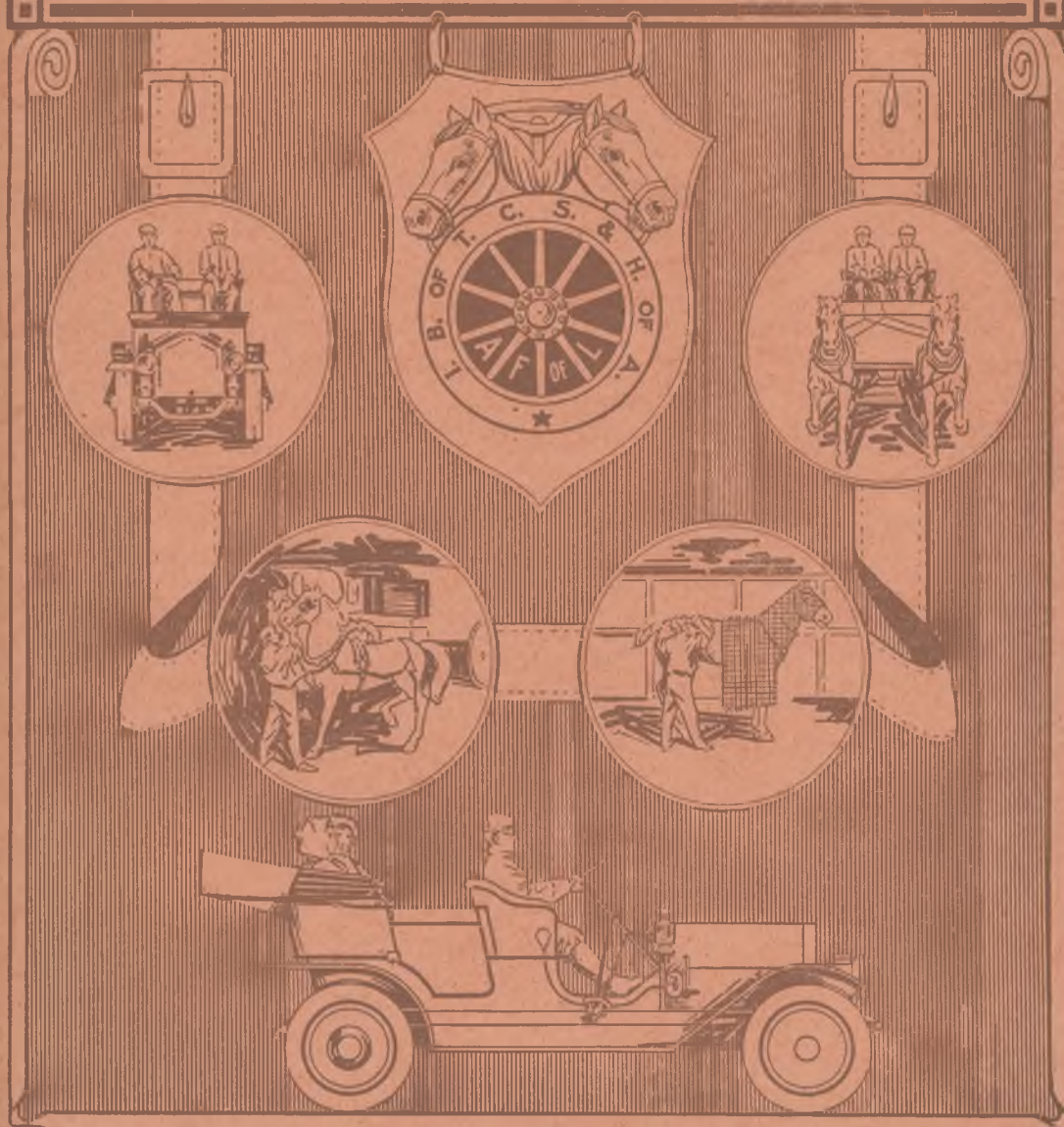
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THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*  
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Indianapolis, Indiana

OCTOBER, 1913

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA









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## LABOR'S SOLIDARITY



HEREVER the banner of civilization has been unfurled you will find modern industry in some stage of its development and or-

ganizations of the workers trying to better their conditions. Not confined by any boundary lines of nations the workers of the world are advancing in solid ranks toward their emancipation.

It matters not that they may be persecuted and their paths made rough and rocky, and that in some countries all the powers of government are called into fight to crush them, onward they march. Called into being by the desire of mankind to better its condition, as well as a desire for world betterment, which could not be satisfied in any other way, and ever urged on by modern industry, the movement receives increased momentum at every fresh assault.

In far Australia, New Zealand, India, Asia, Africa, wherever the eye of man can discern the wheels of industry, there we find the workers massing in solid phalanx to wrest from the masters a little more of the products of their toil.

Profits is one end of industry, wages the other, and wherever we find these we find the need of labor organizations. Unions form the



bulwark behind which the workers fight collectively for their rights. Labor as such recognizes neither creed, color, race or nation, but wherever the brain and muscle of man, woman or child is required to create wealth or aid in the development of land or industry, there it stands organizing and educating that there may be better conditions.

It is an encouraging thought that, no matter what difficulties we may encounter in our efforts to or-

ganize our fellow-workers in this country, we are not alone in the fight. Men and women are striving just as conscientiously in other sections of the world, making the same efforts and reaping the same rewards with the same ultimate object in view. And it is in this internationality of labor's interests that our chief hope for the future lies. As the education and organization of the workers of other countries progresses so the field narrows for the exploiters of cheap labor.—Iron City Trades Journal.

### LABOR MOVEMENT WILL TRIUMPH



OWN the ages file the crowds of common people, so patiently, so unobtrusively, so submissively that dumb pain catches the heart in response to the human tragedy and pain of the dwarfed lives and suppressed powers. Though the march of the world's toilers hurts with its pain and its pathos, yet it brings cheer, gladness, and encouragement. Today, though the common people dig and delve, go down into dark and weary places, do the work necessary to the intricate organizations that supply social needs, yet many of them are able, comfortable and happy past the conception of former ages. And how? The labor movement.

In some guise, with varying ideals, the labor movement has existed wherever there has been need and oppression of the workers. It has led them up from slavery to freedom, through the gate of freedom upon the infinite possibilities of free life that stretch far, far away in the unfathomed future.

And what is this labor movement? It is a living thing with soul and spirit, and a personality all its own. Those that are weary

and heavy-laden cast their burdens upon it, straighten the bent back and ease the aching muscles. In new-found freedom they look up—and see the higher levels and purer heights just beyond. Men and women that hunger and thirst stretch out their hands and receive that which satisfies the present physical needs. As the pangs of distress become less sore, mind and heart are freed of the burden of existence, ready for the things of the spirit. Those made restless and alert by unsatisfied longing turn to this great human movement and there find a response to their craving for something that is true and honest, practical, yet idealistic.

To keep full and strong this tide of energy, to rouse the purpose and determination to strive for yet more and more, is the great purpose of Labor Day. Let the workers meet together, review the things done, realize the mistakes and the victories, take counsel with each other, to inspire to press onward and upward.

Now more than two million strong, the trade union movement of America is a great force in the forward movement for human progress and welfare. Increased members and power bring in-

creased responsibility. The labor movement will bear the responsibility with dignity and wisdom befitting its high ideals and purposes; it will meet opposition and many obstacles in its struggle for the abolition of wrong, for the attainment of right, for the estab-

lishment of human brotherhood.

But the organized labor movement will win; it must not, it can not fail. The triumph of labor for justice and humanity is assured. It is written not only in the stars, but also in the hearts and minds of the masses.—Gompers.

### WORKING CLASS SAVED UNION



THE unions, whenever and wherever there has been a struggle for more of liberty, and for real human betterment, have always been on the right side of these questions. Probably no better illustration of this can be found than the condition existing during the Civil war. At that time a large proportion of the cotton goods of the world was made in England. The cotton came from our Southern States. As the war progressed, the cotton mills of England had to shut down for lack of material. The manufacturers used every influence within their reach to force the British government to recognize the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy. The workers and their families were starving, and many starved to death. They were in the direst need and poverty that can possibly be imagined, and yet they held mass meetings through the cotton districts of England, and boldly declared that they preferred to starve rather than to have their country take a stand for human slavery by recognizing the Confederacy. They sent their committees to London, to the prime minister and to those in authority, and gave them to understand that cotton brought from this country would not be worked by them. How great an influence this may have had

upon the final determination of the Civil war, no man can tell, but that its influence was on the side of righteousness, of the well-being of humanity, is not open to question. Incidents by the score, not of such a noted character, but embodying the same principles, can be found all through the history of trade unionism.

The unions strike when their demands for better conditions receive no consideration at the hands of employers. For this we are often condemned, and yet it is unquestionably a fact that strikes are effective in increasing wages, and as increased wages are conducive to human uplift, strikes certainly are not lacking in ethical principles. We do not strike simply for the fun of it. We strike because we want to live better than we have been living. We do not strike without first having undertaken to secure better conditions without a strike. In all cases that have come under my observation the unions first present their demands to the employers and ask for a conference, in order to secure an adjustment, and when the conference is conceded, a settlement generally follows without strike; but where we are told there is nothing to be considered, we use the only weapon we have, that is, to cease work, and what this has done for the working people in the way of real, substantial benefit, can never be computed. I have watched with considerable interest



for a number of years the work of the teachers' organizations of our country, and in my judgment the one thing above all others which their organizations lack is that they do not stand for a minimum wage for all teachers, below which none shall work, and I suggest for their consideration the advisability of imitating the trade unions in their demand for a living wage.

Our unions stand, with other classes of our people, for free speech and free press. Regarding the efforts of some classes of our people to restrain men and women from freely expressing their views, we know from a knowledge of humanity that such efforts, instead of restraining that which is hurtful, really promote it. If men and women have ideas, and through free speech they are permitted to give vent to them, they are not so likely to express themselves in some anarchistic way.

Right is continually becoming more and more universal. There is certainly no reason why any one should be pessimistic. Righteousness does prevail where iniquity

formerly held sway. Men are beginning to understand, and to live up to their understanding, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and that "Sin is a reproach to any people."

I think I have said enough to indicate my belief at least in the ethical character of the modern labor movement. I do not claim that it has never made mistakes or that its members have never been guilty of wrongdoing. I maintain, however, that its general tendency is along the line of real and substantial uplift, and that real progress is being made in that direction because of the existence of the modern trade union. We are sure that the brotherhood of man is being promoted by the work the unions are performing, and that sometime, when the history of our day is written, trade unions will be recognized as ethical forces promoting the science of human duty.

"For a' that, and a' that,

It's coming yet, for a' that,  
That man to man, the world o'er  
Shall brothers be, for a' that."

## FUTURE BELONGS TO THE WORKERS



HE ever-constant plea for the future of unionism throughout the world is organization. An organization is the constructive, the defensive, the controlling force of the world. It is the warp and the wool of our political and religious as well as the social and business life. We look and behold the world is a marvelous realization of organization—the universe is of which the world is but a small part, is an illustration of divinity of organization and the exemplification, as David, the Psalmist, ut-

tered in that famous psalm: "The Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork. Day after day uttereth speech and night showeth knowledge."

Organization is the systemization of the invisible yet a very material bonding cement, the greatest force for good or evil that the world possess. Again we repeat that organization is the government's backbone of armies, colleges, parliaments, political parties of churches, business enterprises of whatever nature, social and moral intercourses as well as the humble and palatial home.

We repeat, the finer and more

perfect the organization the more perceptible the progress of the inhabitants as the progress of the world is hitched upon organization, every individual member of the union are subjects of organization. If we ever attain any higher ideals, any more profit-sharing business or employment, ever reap a dividend, or a reasonable compensation for labor performed this must and only can be accomplished by nature's inexorable law, which is to be organized.

We will admit that organization has been in a crude state, but with each day's succession it is reaching nearer and nearer the perfect.

The idea that we are endeavoring to bring to the attention of the readers throughout the world is that it is impossible to cause us to think in one direction. This is the common ground that all may stand on and the power of numbers gives force to the accepted decision.

Let us begin now to co-operate; let us see how lasting the results will be; let us be intimate, and let us destroy the suspicion that you are getting the benefits and I am not. Remember that if organization proved nothing more than the word implies this would solve one of the greatest objects that we, as loyal unionists, represent.—Iron City Trades Journal.

### LABOR THE LIFE OF THE RACE



THE emancipation of labor is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horror of history. The working class may be robbed, tramped on, crushed,

broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb mouths" to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wage-workers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind. Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports that society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the true freedom of its most favored capitalistic beneficiaries. They may be surfeited with gold and power, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom. It is writ-



ten in the moral law with "iron pen in the lead and rock forever" that whosoever enslaves his fellow-man forges fetters for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal; and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and

work houses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world.—Eugene Debs.

### PAY YOUR UNION DEBTS



ANY one who has given thought to the necessity for trade unions as a barrier to protect the workers from unscrupulous employers, especially the man who is a member of a trade union, must admit that a trade organization is first of all a business proposition, and to be successful in carrying out the purposes of those who are enrolled as members, must be conducted upon business principles.

Just as a merchant has his wares to sell, so, too, has the trade union something to offer its members who pay dues for its upkeep and maintenance, this income being the working capital of the organization and, except all contribute their equal share to the funds of the union, be it local or national, there is a handicap placed upon progress which is unjust to all concerned, and especially so to the members who are prompt in meeting all financial obligations.

There is not a member of any trade union who has not been bene-

fited in some way by the organization to which he belongs, yet we find numberless cases where men fail to pay their dues and assessments promptly, and when they do pay their legitimate debts it is usually done grudgingly and as if they were doing the union a favor by contributing to its support.

There is no institution on earth which pays such big dividends as a trade union, through its efforts in raising wages and shortening the workday, and in spite of the fact that this is known to all, men who should and do know better, persist in lagging behind in this important duty.

If you are one of the "grouches" that have fallen into this habit, for it is a habit and nothing else, get rid of it at once by resolving to keep yourself in good standing in your union, and once you become accustomed to having your dues paid at the first meeting in every month you will wonder why you did not pursue this course from the time you assumed the responsibility of membership, and as a result your union and yourself will appreciate each other far more

than either of you thought could be possible, and you will also be agreeably surprised to learn what a fine personality the financial secretary has when you cultivate his

acquaintance by meeting him regularly every month when you pay your dues and any other financial obligation which rests upon you.—Exchange.

## WORKERS SHOULD BE FREE

(By Robert G. Ingersoll.)



**SLAVERY** includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure. With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at least, so that a man could die and not fret that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide

mankind into classes: The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labors of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there have been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fireside a democracy.

## THE NEW MEMBER



**THERE** are several things that are absolutely necessary to the success of any organization, whether it be social, secret, fraternal, civic or trade union in character; but one very necessary essential is enthusiasm, for without a feeling of enthusias-

tic desire to really accomplish something worth while there is not much hope for any organization or its members.

But enthusiasm, like all other human ingredients, must be tempered with sound judgment, and should not be permitted to run riot and do irreparable damage to either an individual or an organization, for then it ceases to be en-



thusiasm, and is more or less a form of hysteria.

How many times in our union meetings have we seen members, after a few months' membership, in all sincerity, propose action that to them is the correct thing to do, but it would not appeal to any one outside of an insane asylum; for if their momentary and inexperienced desire were to be followed, it could only result in disruption and chaos.

How many times have we seen this same class of men proposing to obliterate all of the bad conditions in a trade over night, so to speak, when they have for years remained outside of the organization? And how refreshing it has been to listen to those of more mature judgment and experience point out their mistake to them in a few well-chosen words. This is all the easier for the old-timer, simply because he has gone through that stage of development in the trade-union movement which is troubling the new and enthusiastic member.

Yes, we must have enthusiasm, but it must be the sort of enthusiasm which is based upon good judgment which comes from practical experience. We must have the sort of enthusiasm that, after a question or policy has been decided upon, will carry us forward and aid us in doing our share of the common uplift.

By all means cultivate the new member and encourage him in his desire to be of use to the trade union movement, and while encouraging him along this line, be careful not to permit him to unwittingly allow his judgment to be swayed from the true sense of justice by attempting to uproot the evils in a day. He can be made a valuable asset to his own local union and to the trade union movement as well.—The Chronicle.

## LYNCH FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

The following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote by the New York State Federation of Labor convention, in Utica, N. Y., September 8-11, 1913:

"Whereas, The department of labor of the State of New York has for several months been without a commissioner of labor, and

"Whereas, Because of this fact there is no one in the department with authority to appoint the additional inspectors provided for by the amended labor laws, or to make deserved promotions in the department, and

"Whereas, The failure to fill this vacancy has not only demoralized the department, but has also withheld from factory workers and wage earners the protection which is theirs by right of the laws enacted, and

"Whereas, The nomination of James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, to be commissioner of labor has been endorsed by the following organizations: The State Allied Printing Trades Council convention in Rochester, the State convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters at Richmond Hill, L. I.; Central labor organizations in Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Poughkeepsie; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's convention in Utica, the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York City, typographical and other affiliated unions in the printing trades throughout the State, and by numerous other labor organizations, and

Whereas, The nomination of James M. Lynch has for several months been held up by the finance committee of the State Senate; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, in convention as-

sembled, most emphatically protests against further delay in giving to the factory workers and other wage earners, organized and unorganized, the full protection of the amended labor laws and the additional inspectors for which these laws provide; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates in this convention, hereby express their full confidence in the ability of James M. Lynch to fill the office of commissioner of labor with honor to the State, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of employes and employers alike; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates in this convention hereby most earnestly urge the members of the State Senate to confirm the nomination of James M. Lynch to be commissioner of labor without further unnecessary delay; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Senate of the State of New York."

The resolutions were introduced by the delegates from Syracuse, A. W. Sherman, chairman.

The above resolutions were adopted by the New York State Federation of Labor, one of the most important organizations of its kind in the country, having in affiliation upward of two hundred thousand members of different labor organizations. Any of our membership that can do anything for Brother Lynch will be conferring a favor on our general organization, as we know that Mr. Lynch is competent to fill the position and would be of material benefit to the trade unions and workers in general of the State of New York in the position of labor commissioner. Therefore, get busy, and if you are acquainted with any State senator, say a good word or write a line in behalf of Mr. Lynch.

## TEAMSTERS ARE ELECTED DELEGATES

We are glad to announce that our General Auditor, Brother Briggs, was elected unanimously by the Chicago Federation of Labor as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, to be held in Seattle, Wash., opening November 10. Also Brother Fenton, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston, was elected by the Massachusetts State branch of the A. F. of L. as a delegate to the same convention, and Vice-President, L. A. Grace, was elected a delegate to the same convention to represent the Providence Central Labor Union.

This is, indeed a distinguished honor to the men themselves and a credit to our general organization to have those important labor organizations elect these brothers to the important position of delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention.

We tender our brothers above mentioned our congratulations.

When it comes to estimating height and distance, take off your hat to the teamster who this morning piloted four big white horses and a long truck through Essex street from Washington, carrying a pile driver. Its height was close to the trolley wires. Swinging into Essex street the teamster cast a calculating eye at the cut-out block that hangs from the wire. Then he drove on in a disinterested way. A dozen or more watched the pile driver go under, and as it passed the block there was not more than an inch to spare. The truck was on the car rails and had the iron top of the pile driver hit the wires there would have been fireworks. Teaming is that man's profession.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

WORKING conditions throughout the country at the present time are as favorable as can be expected under the circumstances. There is not, of course, the rush in trade that we experienced one year ago. However, the general business of the country continues in fairly good condition. There are very few of our members out of employment in any part of the country. There was a shortage of labor in the agricultural fields of the country, owing to the harvest rush. Crops have not been as good as a year ago on account of the drought. It looks as though flour is going to be more expensive during the next year. Meat will also be more expensive because of the shortage in the corn crop. There will not be on account of this shortage sufficient corn for cattle feed. However, the working people must make the best they can of the situation. The old saying is, "We have nothing anyway, therefore we have nothing to lose." After the first year of the new administration things might get back to normal, and it is expected that a general boom in trade will prevail throughout the nation, and especially will the settlement of the tariff bill have a tendency towards sobering up business conditions. At the present time there is rather a hesitancy being experienced by manufacturers and capitalists throughout the nation because of the fact that they cannot tell just exactly what President Wilson or the Democratic Congress will do. There is one thing sure—the interests cannot handle the present administration, neither can they enact legislation which will be good only for the few rich people and a detriment to the poor, or working class, because the President of the United States and his cabinet are men who are not indebted to the special interests for their election, therefore they can hold them in defiance. For this reason there is an uncertainty existing in Wall street and throughout the business world that has a tendency to depress our industrial affairs, but within the next few months this condition will eliminate itself and undoubtedly we will again experience a wave of prosperity equal to that which we had for the past four years, but better, because favorable labor legislation is expected from this administration. Let us hope for the best therefore, and wait for results; always watching and remembering the present political officeholders who betray the trust reposed in them by the working people of the nation.

THE Packing House Teamsters of Chicago Local Union No. 710 have signed up their wage scale for the next two years, obtaining a substantial increase in wages. It looked for a time as though a conflict might take place between the drivers and their employers. The employers, however, met the committee from the local union, with a committee from the joint council, and the General President, and after discussing conditions for two days, made an offer that was considered reasonable, and at a large meeting held by the local union on the evening of the expiration of the wage scale,

the union decided to accept the offer made by the employers and continued working. Very true, with the present increase in wages obtained by the packing house teamsters they are not receiving what they ought to get, or they are not receiving as much as the average teamster in Chicago engaged in other crafts, but they have got an increase amounting to about one dollar per week per man, and at the expiration of this agreement the road is open for them to procure a further betterment of their present conditions. Nearly all of the local unions in Chicago have been going forward obtaining increases in wages and bettering their working conditions for the past five or six years, while unfortunately Local No. 710 had its wage scale submitted to arbitration on two or three occasions and obtained no increase in wages. This perhaps is responsible for the fact that the wages of the packing house teamsters of Chicago are much lower than the wages obtained by the membership of the several other local unions. The results obtained recently, however, have had a material effect in benefiting the conditions of the men, and from now on at the expiration of every scale the packing house teamsters must get what they are justly entitled to—an increase in wages—until such time as they get up to the regular standard of wages paid to the other crafts in the city of Chicago. No better local than No. 710 is chartered by the International organization. They are entitled to all the protection of the International organization. We wish them success for the next two years and trust that at the expiration of this wage scale they will be just as strong numerically and financially as they are at the present time, so that they may still further fight for a general improvement of working conditions in the stock-yards for the teamsters and chauffeurs.

Great credit is due the strike committee of Local No. 710, composed of Brother Golden, Brother Eden and Brother Johnson, for the manner in which they conducted the controversy with the employers, thereby bringing about an agreement. Also the International Union expresses its thanks to the committee from the joint council, composed of Brother A. J. Reed, President Bob Fitchie of Local No. 753 and Jerry Donovan of the Mineral Water Drivers, for the able assistance rendered Local No. 710 in the conferences which took place and for their attendance at the meeting of Local No. 710 on the evening on which the proposition of the employers was accepted by the union.

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THE following editorial appeared in the Cleveland Press of recent date:

"Why," asks a writer, "are seven and a quarter million American men between the ages of twenty and forty-four, and seven million women between twenty and forty-four, unmarried?"

Figures show that between twenty and fifty the unmarried man, roughly, stands two chances of dying to the married man's one chance—probably due to the latter's greater regularity of habit.

Figures also show that, in spite of perils of child birth, wives between thirty and eighty have a third better chance for life than women unwed.

It can't be that it's to save their lives that this great army of folk staggers along in single wretchedness.

Is it to save money?



Or is it that, in the midst of plenty, there are millions who are too lazy to assume the responsibilities of home and children?

The question is pertinent. What's the answer?"

The answer is as follows: The reason for so many millions of unmarried people is simply this: That the expense of living is so great and the wages so low that young men find it impossible to maintain a home and family on the salaries now received.

Organized labor has been fighting for a betterment of conditions, especially for the young rising generations in order that the world may go on as it ought to go on, progressing through the ages to come, but organized capital has been fighting to destroy the labor unions and, indirectly also, destroying our American institutions, especially the home.

The question of marriage is far more serious today than it has ever been before. The average young man has about all he can do to take care of himself or assist, if possible, his parents who are growing old, and before entering into marriage he usually considers results, at least he does so if there is any sense of justice in him. With the increased cost of living almost double what it was a few years ago, with five individuals seeking every position where there is a vacancy, competition becoming more keen in the labor market and conditions in living changing so rapidly in financial matters, it is rather a serious problem for any young man to decide, and if marriage takes place the great question so often discussed and referred to by ex-President Roosevelt, the Maintenance of the Family, then concerns the married couple.

A short time ago a German philosopher made the statement that in the year 2033 the world would become childless. France is already confronted with this condition. Many of our great men and women in this country are dealing with this question and endeavoring to offer a solution of same. None of our great people realize the cause of this condition. The church itself seems to be ignorant of the cause of this disastrous evil which is seemingly entering into the homes of our American families.

The secret to the entire situation is low wages, because the workingman of today realizes that just as soon as he enters into the married state he increases his expenses and every addition to his family brings about another increase in expenses which renders him almost afraid to assume the responsibilities of a father, because in the distance he realizes that there is very little hope for a reduction in the cost of living or a very great increase in wages to meet the assumed responsibilities. Especially is this true where districts and industries are unorganized.

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THE strike in Cincinnati, which has been going on for some time, has practically come to an end. The strike originated for a general betterment of working conditions and for recognition of the union. The men have bettered their conditions by increasing their wages, and the union, Local No. 100, of which the truck drivers were members, is still in existence, doing well with three paid officers to take care of their affairs. It was a bitter struggle and a struggle that could have been avoided. The employers, after losing thousands and thousands of dollars, had to in the end allow the men

the right to organization and grant them a reasonable increase in wages, although many of the strikers have been forced to return without wearing their buttons. This condition, however, will only prevail for a short time, or until the employers get themselves out of the clutches of some other organization of employers, or some strike-breaking agency that has bound them hand and foot in some kind of a contract not to allow union men wearing the emblem of the organization to work for them. All of the drivers, whether they wear their button or not, belong to the union, and in a short time they will put on their buttons, those men who are not now wearing them, and the same condition will prevail that prevailed in Local No. 25 last spring, where the men who for three or four years previous were deprived of the right to wear their buttons. The strikers in Cincinnati who are now working will put their buttons on in the near future and the employers will never again enter into such a conflict because of the bitter experience obtained as a result of this last strike. As a whole, the employing team owners of Cincinnati needed a lesson, and they have had an expensive one, and they will not be in a hurry to bring about a repetition of this education lately received from Local Union No. 100 of that city.

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**R**ECENTLY on a visit to Cleveland I was informed by the secretary of the Team Owners' Association, Mr. Hanna, that conditions had improved materially for the employers since the drivers became organized in the piano and furniture moving industry of Cleveland, for in every instance where the employers were receiving only \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour for a man and two horses, they are now receiving \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hour from the same interests. Not only is this true, but a better class of men have recently been employed on the teams. There is not to be found in Cleveland an employer who believes it advisable to destroy the unions or to fight the local unions should the necessity arise. They have learned from bitter experience the foolishness of such a position because in this enlightened age men should have the right to congregate together and decide what is best to be done for the greatest number involved. The intelligent employer today is fully aware of the fact that it is impossible to grind down and out the trade union movement, but every now and then we find an individual team owner swearing vengeance at the union. But, of course, the world is not perfect and all men are not equal and the ignorant employer who is foolish enough to endeavor to fight unions, such as ours, will undoubtedly realize his mistake after one bitter conflict. We have no desire for strikes. In fact, we despise the men who advocate a strike unless it is absolutely necessary. We certainly believe that peace with honor is more noble than a conflict costing thousands of dollars, with the business of the employer destroyed and several weeks out of employment for the membership of the union. No strike ever takes place because union men want to strike, but because they must strike to protect their very existence and because the employers in many instances force a strike on the men, whether for the purpose of advancing their own rates for teams, or for the purpose of destroying the union. However, times are changing and gradually the radical, unfair employers are seeing things right. We are proud of



this fact and we rejoice in knowing that there are hundreds of employers throughout the country who will sit down at the table with their chauffeurs and drivers and discuss working conditions and do everything in their power to prevent trouble. Those men can be placed beside the radical employers who will do no business with the union and conditions will compare favorably as to the intelligence, wealth and usefulness of the fair employer as against the unfair employer. Again we reiterate this statement that we do not want strikes. In fact we dread the strike because we know the suffering it entails, but we will never relinquish our right to strike, because if we did we would go back to slavery and the strike is the only weapon now within our reach that gives us the right to work for whom we please for the union rate of wages in the district in which we reside. Take this weapon away from us and we go back to where a certain class of our American people were a few years ago—the block on which were sold the slaves who had to work whether they desired to or not. The workers of our country today cannot consider such a foolish proposition as the establishment of compulsory arbitration, thereby giving away their freedom so that unjust employers may be protected in their unjust actions towards their employes.

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**T**HE General Executive Board will meet on Monday, October 6, and continue in session until Saturday, October 11. Any local unions having grievances that have been acted upon by the joint council of the district in which they are located, and who desire action by the General Executive Board, will kindly forward same to the General Executive Board. Let it be understood, however, that cases of individuals cannot be taken up by the General Executive Board if there is a joint council in the district, as the executive board of a local union must take care of individual cases, giving the right to the individual to appeal to the joint council, whose decision must be final and binding. There are a great many matters of importance to come before this Board meeting. The proceedings of the meeting will be published in the November issue of the Magazine, which will be out and mailed to our membership on November 4. Look out for the proceedings, as published, and carefully read same.

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The Laundry Drivers of Chicago, Local No. 712, will run a cosmopolitan dance at Old Style Inn, corner Division and California streets, Chicago, on October 11, 1913. The tickets are 25 cents. All of our members and their families who can possibly do so ought to attend this affair and assist the local union with the encouragement of their presence. This local union is certainly making a great battle in the city of Chicago to organize the craft. We wish the organization success with the dance and hope that its membership will benefit as a result of same.

# MISCELLANY



## SOCIAL VALUE OF SERVICE

"The old idea was that there were three professions—doctor, minister, lawyer—but that idea has passed. Conscientious ditch-digging is as much a profession as any," so spoke Vice-President Marshall who refuses to be condemned to the conventional four years of silence. And he rightly interpreted changing opinion which no longer sharply distinguishes between business and professions and trades. After all it is not so much the nature of the work done that lifts it above mere drudgery and transforms it into a calling as it is the attitude of the worker toward his work. There is a marked tendency in the educational and industrial world to foster a spirit and an understanding that shall give each confidence and professional pride in his particular job whether it be grinding teeth or pins, collecting tickets or bond coupons, painting houses or pictures.

The ideal of modern education is to develop individual efficiency that shall enable the worker to take creative satisfaction in good work, done with an understanding of its relation to social needs. This ideal is shaping the policies of the public schools and the universities. Our oldest university, Harvard, has recently added a new school, that of business administration, and will credit its courses equally with those of the long-recognized schools of art, law, science, etc. This is not a new idea, for similar schools have been established by many colleges and universities, but it indicates increasing spread of true democracy. It might be said that business is being professionalized or that all professions are becom-

ing business—both equally true. At any rate, we are reaching the conviction that there's no job so lowly but what is worth doing for the work's sake, if it serves a real need—and the worker should be respected accordingly, duly compensated that he may have joy and self-respect in his calling. Idealism? Surely, but it is a good thing to infuse idealism into every job. Idealism is necessary to every work and movement—it helps to keep the purpose true and steady and honest. It was recently said of a great German-American, "Though he met with disillusionment, yet he kept his idealism." Idealism preserves faith in mankind and confidence in the effectiveness of purposeful work. So idealism of the trade union movement has shaped its policies, has given breadth and depth to its influence, and has brought a freer life and hope to many.

## A FABLE

Once upon a time there was a mighty city where graft and corruption reigned and vice and dissipation ran riot, and the shame of this city was the shame of the nation. Many were the plans proposed to reform it, but none proved effective. At last a great orator arose among them and to him they listened:

"Let the women vote and help rule this city," was his advice.

"Nay, not so," replied the men, "they would only make matters worse."

"Very well," said the orator, "then do this:—for one month only let all the men of the city be completely ruled by their female relatives, the nearest of kin—wife, mother, sister, as the case may be.



Let their risings up and lyings down, their going and coming, their business and their pleasure, be completely dictated by these women."

Such was the sway of his eloquence that all men agreed; they bound themselves by a terrible oath, and for one full month they kept the vow.

At the end of the month all the saloons were bankrupt, all the gambling hells were closed, the poolrooms and bucket shops silent and empty; the houses of ill-repute stood tenantless. The police courts were closed, the criminal court had cobwebs across the door. All the grafting officials had resigned because there was nothing doing; the police yawned their heads off for very idleness; the special watchmen and night watchmen lost their jobs.

However, no legitimate industry suffered; the butchers, grocers and shoemakers did a roaring trade.

It took the men some time to get things back into a normal condition.

Moral: Keep woman in her place.—L. D. Miller in the Public.

## NEWS FROM FOREIGN FIELDS

### —Women and Passive Resistance—

Among the numerous exceptional laws which exist in South Africa against the colored population is one which is particularly detested. It is the law according to which all colored and native born females in the Orange Free State are obliged always to carry a pass with them. Under this law innumerable women and girls have been arrested and punished, and, so the local press asserts, also taken advantage of by the officials. In numerous places the women have held mass meetings which have been full to overflowing and it has been decided to offer passive

resistance in order to put an end to the present intolerable state of affairs. They will, one and all, refuse to carry the pass.

### —Against the Ten Hour Day—

The legal eleven-hour day for manufactories has existed in Austria since 1885. But this "maximum working time" has been regularly exceeded by a very liberal extension of overtime. The maximum working time—at least for female workers—has, in most European countries, been legally fixed at ten hours, or in some cases even less, since 1885. In Austria the social democratic members of Parliament have every year submitted new propositions for the introduction of the ten-hour day into all industries. A few weeks ago a similar proposition was discussed in committee, and the parties, including the Christian Socialists, the representatives of the "Christian" trade unions, again voted same down.

### —Persecution of Laborers in Brazil—

From a report published in the South American labor press and hailing from Santos, Brazil, we learn that the Brazilian government has recently treated all workers associating themselves with the trade union movement most despotically and brutally. The reason for same may be found in a dockers' strike which took place at Santos and which passed off peacefully. After the strike four Spaniards were arrested and deported without any offense having been proved against them. Twenty-eight Spanish workers are languishing in prison at Rio de Janeiro, transportation awaiting them also. The government describes them as "disturbers of the peace," as "dangerous anarchists," and uses such expressions as an excuse for the most shameful persecutions of the workers.

The quarterly report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, just issued, shows a balance in the treasury of our International Union amounting to \$118,182.57, with all bills paid by the International Union to all parties with whom it does business. This is indeed encouraging and it ought to be the means of causing our brothers throughout the country to put forth every effort in the future towards making our organization more powerful than it is at the present time. A few years ago it would have been considered absolutely impossible to ever build up our treasury to this extent, but although our per capita tax has not been increased, this condition has been brought about by the careful management of the general organization by the General Executive Board. Honesty in all of its actions is the only desire of the Executive Board, and while it believes in dealing fairly and honestly with all local unions and with all parties, still no one local union will receive a dollar from the International unless it is entitled to it in accordance with the constitution. Any local union in debt to the International Union cannot obtain benefits until six months after all indebtedness has been paid. See to it, therefore, that your union pays its per capita tax each month so that you may be entitled to all the benefits of the International organization.

Some of our members believe that the large treasury of our International Union is the property of a few officers of the International organization only. This is a mistake. Every dollar in the International treasury belongs to the membership. Every paid-up member throughout the nation is a stockholder in our organization, so to speak, and every time a thousand dollars is added to the treasury it increases the value of his stock. Not one cent is spent out of the treasury of the International office without the sanction of the International Executive Board and all payments are made in checks. Our accounts are audited by an expert accountant every three months, and this expert accountant makes a sworn statement as to his findings and, in accordance with our law, we publish a report and the affidavit of the expert accountant. Besides this our International Trustees audit the books every six months. There is no possible chance of deceiving the membership one way or another. Every dollar received and every dollar paid out must be accounted for. All checks made out by the General Secretary-Treasurer must be countersigned by the General President. There is nothing more open or above board than the financial condition of the International Union. Some, however, have it in their heads that the large treasury is the property of a few officers, which is a serious mistake. By maintaining a large treasury at general headquarters we are preparing for battle should it come from some set of employers. The Manufacturers' Association, or employers' organizations, will not fight us readily when they know we have a large treasury on hand. See to it, therefore, that every man you can get into your local union in your district, takes the obligation to become a member, thereby adding, each month, to the International treasury and to our numerical strength as an International Union.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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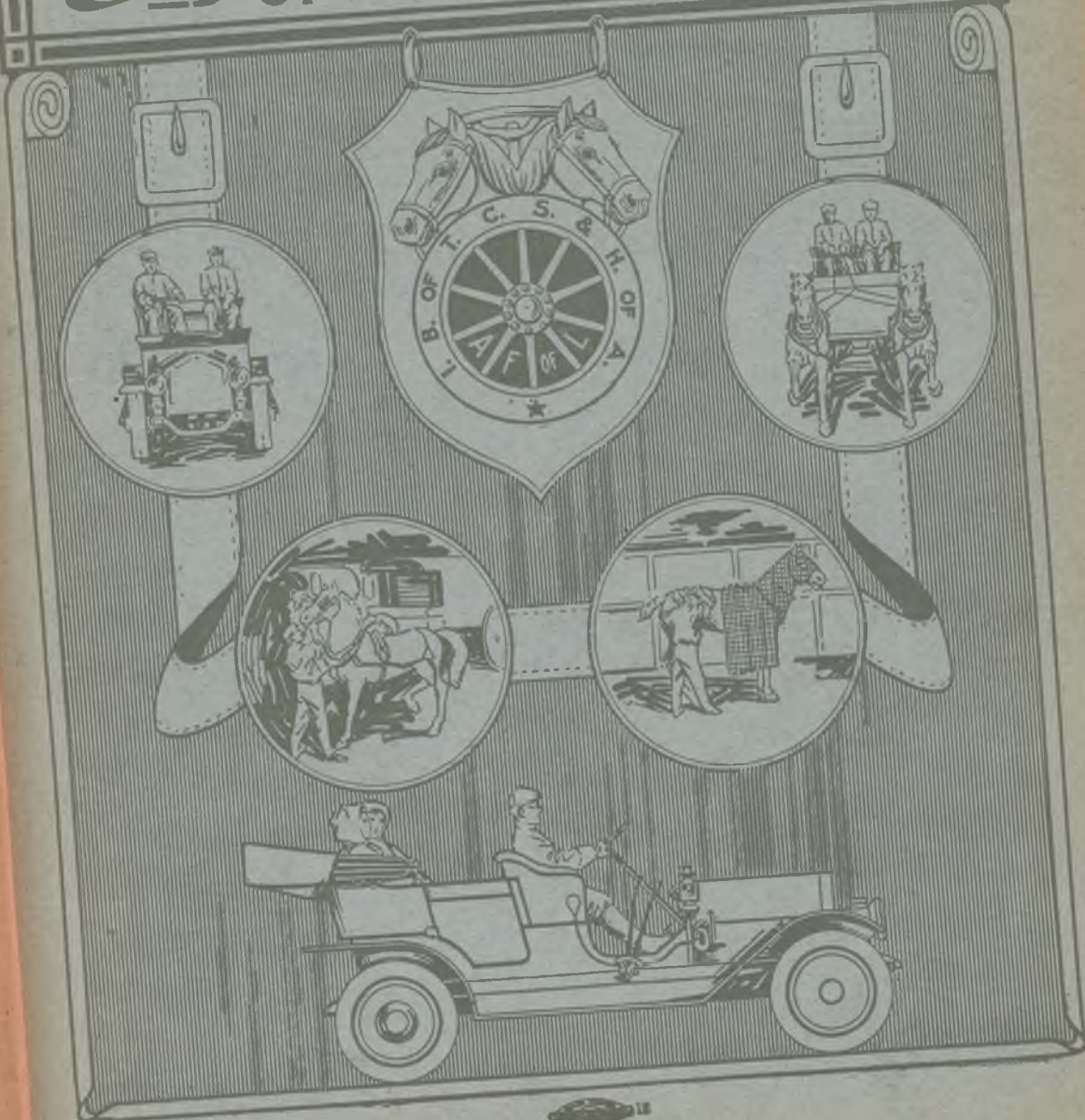
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NOVEMBER, 1913

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





Since our last issue the mayor of New York, William Gaynor, passed away. All the newspapers of the country referred to him as being one of the greatest men of the nation. Undoubtedly he had made himself known and made his mark, but it is also true that he had his weaknesses and could be absolutely unfair when he felt so disposed. There is no reason why any of the members of our organization should feel any regret at his departure. We well remember the strike of the sanitary teamsters of New York where he was instrumental in bringing in strike-breakers and incurred an enormous expense on the tax payers in his wild rage to break up the union. Of course, at the time, he said that the entire matter was in the hands of Big Bill Edwards, but he, as mayor of New York City, refused the request of our organization to arbitrate the matter, and for the first time in the history of any municipality, the first city in the country—New York—through its mayor, brought into the city non-citizen strike breakers and put them into the places of the citizens who had been working for the city, and refused to consider arbitration of a grievance existing. Why, then, should we regret his going to an element where he can no longer interfere with the rights of the working people? So, while millions of people and the papers have been singing his praises, let us say this one word, which is the absolute truth, that he was of very little good to the working people of the city of New York.

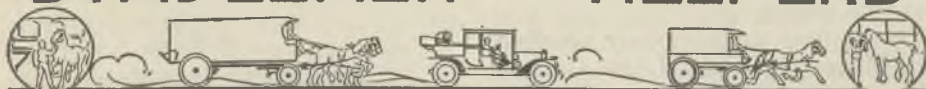
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Boston has inserted in all schedules of the different local unions that a minimum wage must prevail; also that all members shall receive pay for all holidays, and double pay if they work on any of the holidays, and in Boston there are more holidays during the year than in any other city, owing to the old, patriotic customs still prevailing there.

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Although there are still two years intervening before we hold our next convention, the San Francisco people are already making preparations for the next convention. Vice-President Casey has rented the hall in which the sessions of the convention will be held and the joint council has placed an assessment on its membership, which shall be paid each month, establishing a fund for the purpose of entertaining the delegates. You can imagine what this will amount to when the convention comes around in 1915.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.**



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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEN-  
ERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Pursuant to the call of the Gen-  
eral President, the General Execu-  
tive Board convened at headquar-  
ters Monday, October 6, 1913, with  
all members present excepting the  
Seventh Vice-President.

The General President called the  
Board to order at 10 a. m. and an-  
nounced that in view of the fact  
that Seventh Vice-President Fred  
W. Humphrey had been found  
short in his accounts with his local,  
that charges had been preferred  
against him and that he had been  
expelled from Local 600, he had re-  
moved Vice-President Humphrey  
from office, but had not notified  
him of the action because he did  
not know his address.

It was moved by General Secre-  
tary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded  
by Vice-President Golden, that the  
name of Fred W. Humphrey be  
stricken from the roll of the Inter-  
national Union. Motion carried  
unanimously.

The General President announced  
that after due consideration he had  
decided to appoint Brother Daniel  
J. Murphy, of Local 709, St. Louis,  
as Seventh Vice-President.

It was moved by Vice-President  
Golden, seconded by Vice-President  
Geary, that the appointment of  
Daniel J. Murphy, secretary of Lo-  
cal 709, St. Louis, to the position of  
Seventh Vice-President be con-



firmed by the Board. Motion carried unanimously.

Brother Murphy was summoned to the Board room and installed as Seventh Vice-President by the General President, thus completing the membership of the General Executive Board.

On motion unanimously adopted, the Board instructed the General President to publish the entire proceedings of the Board or a synopsis thereof, he being instructed to eliminate nothing from the proceedings.

The Board held a general discussion relative to organizers. It had been the custom in the past to suspend all organizers at the October meeting and reappoint those who were considered worthy. This was not done, but it was understood that the power of appointing and suspending organizers is held by the General Office between meetings of the Board. It was regularly moved and seconded that the General President appoint a committee of three from the membership of the Board to draft a set of resolutions on the subject under discussion by the members of the Board and present same for adoption. Motion carried unanimously. The General President appointed Vice-Presidents Geary, Casey and Murphy on the committee.

On a motion regularly made and seconded the Board adjourned at 12:40 p. m. until 2:30 p. m.

—Afternoon Session—

The Board was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by General President Tobin, all members being present.

The first matter for consideration was a communication from Local 706 of Chicago, Newspaper Delivery Drivers, also copy of a resolution requesting the Board to act in the matter of having the boycott taken off Chicago newspapers. President Neer, of the Chicago Joint Council, appeared before the Board on the matter, as did

also President Spencer, of Local 706. Considerable time was occupied in discussing the matter and it was finally decided by the Board that the matter would be laid aside until a future date.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m.

October 7, 1913.

—Morning Session—

The General President called the Board to order at 10 a. m., all members being present.

The first matter taken up was that of the application for charter for Truck and Expressmen of San Diego, Cal. Letters from the central body of that city, Local 195, General Teamsters of San Diego, and from the men who desire the charter were read. A general discussion of the proposition followed, and it was regularly moved and seconded that the matter of issuing the charter be left over until the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Seattle, Wash., could visit San Diego, go over the ground and report their findings and make their recommendations. Motion carried unanimously.

The General Secretary-Treasurer read a communication from L. B. Leavitt, of Vallejo, Cal., making application for a charter for the Expressmen of that city, on the grounds that they own their own teams and should have a separate union. After a careful consideration of the case, the Board decided by unanimous vote that the request be not granted, as one local is sufficient in that town at this time.

General Auditor Briggs came before the Board to present a few matters for consideration.

He first called attention to the case of one Mike Dwyer, a former Vice-President of the organization from St. Louis and now engaged at the craft in that city.

After considerable discussion, it was regularly moved and seconded that the matter of accepting to

membership in any local a man engaged at the craft be left in the hands of the local. Carried by a unanimous vote.

The General Auditor presented for consideration and action the question of funds of defunct locals, calling particular attention to the funds of the old local at Bevier, Mo., which are still deposited in the bank. The secretary-treasurer of the old local and the cashier of the bank advised the General Auditor that they would transfer the funds to the new local upon receipt of instructions so to do from the proper officers.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to communicate with the secretary-treasurer of the old local, also the cashier of the bank, instructing them to turn the money over to the present local, No. 464. Carried by a unanimous vote.

The General Auditor asked for and received permission to discuss his own personal case, explaining to the Board that in his judgment his present physical condition was brought about as a result of his being active in the Chicago fight between the two organizations, resulting in destroying his health and almost incapacitating him, and that his present condition was due to the strain brought on him during the trouble in Chicago. He stated that his hospital bills had amounted to \$500 and requested that the Board reimburse him for this expenditure.

A lengthy discussion followed, and it was regularly moved and seconded that, if the Board granted this request, it would be establishing a precedent that in the future might have a tendency to cause many other claims being made on the International treasury; that, in the judgment of the Board, the condition of Auditor Briggs was such that his illness was a natural

result of his former physical condition, therefore a natural sickness, and that no organizer or officer of the International Union could claim financial reimbursement for such a condition or any condition of a similar nature; and further, that the only bills that would be paid by the Board for illness or sickness would be where an officer or organizer was assaulted or injured in the discharge of his duty; that the Board also feels that it has done its full duty when it has paid to Auditor Briggs during his illness his full salary, and therefore it cannot see its way clear to grant the request of the General Auditor. Motion was carried unanimously.

Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

—Afternoon Session—

The Board was called to order at 2 p. m., all members present.

The jurisdictional fight between Local 724, Hack and Cabmen's Union, and Local 727, Auto Livery Chauffeurs, both of Chicago, was first taken up. President Neer, of the Chicago Joint Council, and Secretary-Treasurer Neary, of Local 727, appeared before the Board in the case. Letters from the locals were read and Vice-President Golden also explained the situation. After careful consideration, it was moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Casey, that the Board recommend to the Chicago Joint Council and to Locals 724 and 727 that a merger of the two locals be made as soon as possible. Motion carried unanimously.

The General President again called up the boycott that had been placed on the Chicago newspapers and asked for action. It was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Casey, that the Board recommend to the Chicago Joint Council the removal of the



boycott from all Chicago papers. Carried by unanimous vote.

A communication from Local 705, Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs, of Chicago, pertaining to clashes between the two organizations brought on considerable discussion, and Vice-President Casey was instructed to visit the officers of the Chicago Teamsters and endeavor if possible to re-establish the peaceful conditions existing for the past year, as we believe fighting is bad for both organizations.

Adjournment at 5:10 p. m.

October 8, 1913.

—Morning Session—

Board called to order at 10 a. m., all members present.

Vice-President Casey made a detailed report on the strike of Local 174, of Seattle, Wash. He also reported on other locals in that city and gave to the Board a detailed account of the strike since its beginning up to date. It was regularly moved and seconded that the report be received as one of progress. Motion carried.

Organizer McArthur appeared before the Board and gave an oral report on the strike in Cincinnati. He covered the trouble in that city thoroughly and it was regularly moved and seconded that the report be received as one of progress. Motion carried.

The controversy between Local 475, Team Drivers, and Local 484, Truck and Building Material Teamsters and Chauffeurs, both of Newark, N. J., came up for discussion. A number of communications from the two locals were read bearing on the subject and reports on the conditions in that city were made by President Tobin and Vice-President Cashal. After considering all the evidence, it was regularly moved and seconded that the charter of Local 475 be revoked and the members be instructed to apply for admission into Local 484. That

Local 484 be instructed to accept to membership all who are eligible. The motion carried unanimously. In connection with this decision, it is the intention of the General Executive Board that any local in New York or New Jersey or that vicinity that deliberately defies the International will have its charter revoked immediately.

Upon a motion regularly made and seconded, the Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

—Afternoon Session—

The General President called the Board to order at 2 p. m., all members being present.

A communication was read from Brother E. E. Ackerman, secretary-treasurer of Local 800, Newark, N. J., applying for a position as organizer. It was moved by Vice-President Geary and duly seconded that the application be received and placed on file. Motion carried.

The case of William Arundle came before the Board. Considerable discussion ensued and the Board by a unanimous vote instructed the General President to write the local, requesting it to accept the transfer card of William Arundle.

The Board adjourned at 5 p. m.

October 9, 1913.

—Morning Session—

General President Tobin called the Board to order at 10 a. m., all members being present.

The Board discussed the report of the General Office on the circular issued some time before to the local unions throughout the country pertaining to affiliation of the International Union with the National Building Trades Department, the establishment of a mortuary benefit and increasing the per capita tax at the next convention. From the number of locals voting it was decided to take no

action on the matter in view of the fact that there were several locals expected to send in their ballots, and further discussion of the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

The question of educating the General Officers and organizers on the automobile was taken up. It was the opinion of the Board that all officers and organizers should understand the operation of the automobile and the Board went on record as advising all officers and organizers to acquaint themselves with such technical knowledge of the automobile as might be necessary in discussing the wage scales of chauffeurs who now, or may hereafter, hold membership in the International Union.

The Board discussed the advisability of having reports from all organizers presented to the Board, and it was decided by unanimous vote that all organizers shall make a written report to the Board at its meetings, containing a summary of the work accomplished by each organizer between meetings of the Board.

The committee consisting of Vice-Presidents Murphy, Casey and Geary, appointed by the General President the first day, offered the following set of resolutions for the consideration of the Board:

"Whereas, The executive authority of our organization is vested in the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer between sessions of the convention and meetings of the General Executive Board; and,

"Whereas, It is the duty of the executive officers to give advice to organizers, to issue instructions and to render decisions; and,

"Whereas, The vital interests of the entire organization can be best served only when absolute harmony prevails between executive officers and organizers, when the counsel and advice of the General

Office is sought and acted upon and when orders from the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer are obeyed promptly; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the General Executive Board, in session assembled, calls on all organizers and officers of the organization to act in absolute harmony with the General Office, consult with the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer in times of strikes, lock-outs or other trouble, and give their advice and opinion the consideration which they merit; and be it further

"Resolved, That any officer or organizer who fails to so act is violating his obligation, destroying the organization and becoming an obstacle in the path of progress."

It was regularly moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted and published. Motion carried unanimously.

The Board adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

—Afternoon Session—

The Board was in order at 2 p. m., all members present.

A telegram was received from Local 470, Philadelphia, requesting the endorsement of a strike for seven men. It was regularly moved and seconded that the request be granted and the endorsement tendered the local union. Carried by unanimous vote.

A communication was received from Local 484, Newark, N. J., reporting nine men locked out at the Webber Trucking Company. It was regularly moved and seconded that the General Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to pay benefits to the local in accordance with the constitution, pending the favorable report of Vice-President CASHAL. Motion carried by unanimous vote.

The Board had a general discussion as to what would be the best policy to be pursued in the future on certain matters surrounding the



organization and laid plans for the continuance of the present prosperous condition of the International Union. The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer reported as to the financial condition of the organization, also as to our numerical strength, and gave an accurate statement of the conditions in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston and other cities. The report was received by the Board and it was unanimously agreed

that the present condition of the International Union was better than ever before. Small strikes exist in a few places, but speedy settlements are looked for in the immediate future in the majority of cases.

There being no further business to transact, on motion duly seconded and unanimously adopted, the Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

### UNION DOMINATION vs. SAFETY



T LAST we have been told definitely what is causing all those disastrous wrecks on the railroads. We used to think that the awful sacrifice

of life on certain railroads was due to frenzied finance. We had been led to believe also that the old wooden cars were somewhat to blame for the heavy loss of life in the collisions which seem to be "just happening" with an uncanny regularity.

Now it appears, however, that the average man's guess upon the underlying reasons for these calamities was away off the mark. The "respectable" press has just discovered the real nigger in the woodpile. It is labor union domination that has caused all these wrecks. It is labor union domination that caused those ancient wooden passenger coaches to crumble and incinerate the helpless victims in the ruins of each succeeding smash-up.

Who would have thought it? After striking and struggling for safety ever since their inception, the labor unions are now accused of framing and formulating rules that cause death and disaster.

If the labor unions have accomplished anything at all, they have

surely led in establishing safeguards for the prevention of accidents. Wherever it has been possible to compare the number of accidents in a unionized mine, factory or workshop of any description with the roll of accidents in a similar plant employing unorganized labor, the figures proved that the employment of organized labor invariably meant greater safety for employes and the public.

Union domination in the transportation industry has reduced the excessive hours of toil of employes; it has insisted that a sufficient number of experienced and competent men shall be employed on each train and ship, thus insuring better service and greater safety for all.

Union domination of barber shops, bake shops, breweries, etc., has done more to protect the public health, by insisting upon proper sanitary conditions, than all other reform agencies combined.

Union domination of mines has saved thousands of lives by insisting upon proper precaution in handling powder, etc.

The advantages of union domination in any given industry to the people generally are so manifold that it seems needless to continue the enumeration. But perhaps it is not altogether inappropriate at this stage to dwell upon the alleged

superior merits of dollar domination.

Dollar domination of an industry stands for "the-people-be-damned" policy. In the dollar-dominated industry the sign of the \$ is the fetish which all are expected to worship—from general manager down to office boy. Safety must invariably take a back seat when dividends are the first and main consideration.

Dollar domination locked the factory doors and was responsible for that awful sacrifice of lives in those holocausts which have taken place recently in the East.

Dollar domination loads the modern ocean liner to the gunwales with human freight, but does not provide her with an efficient or sufficient crew to take care of the precious cargo in case of emergency.

Dollar domination has killed and

maimed more innocent men, women and children in the industries of this country than the total number of lives that were sacrificed in the civil war and all other wars of this nation combined.

The case of the editorial writer who complains about union domination of the railroads is a sad one—for ere long he will find himself minus a job. Call it unrest or anything we may choose—the people are going to put an end to the private exploitation of public utilities, and particularly to the private mismanagement of our modes of transportation. They are just now trying it out on street cars, and the operation of street cars by the people, solely for the convenience and comfort of the people, is proving decidedly popular out West. And the successful experiments of this nature clearly foreshadow the doom of dollar domination in general.—Seamen's Journal.

### TOM MANN FLAYED



TOM MANN had the hardihood to declare in Chicago that the American labor movement is a "Labor Trust," and that the American Federation of Labor has got far away "from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of the great army of borne-down, unskilled laborers." He further charged that instead of "welcoming into its membership all who need the benefits of the organization, the 'Labor Trust' draws a sharp line, excluding the unskilled."

To make such charges is a serious matter under any circumstances; to make such charges without justification is infamous. Any one with any knowledge of conditions among the toilers of

America knows that the one power that stands between them and oppression, injustice and sheer brutality of employers is the organized labor movement—the American Federation of Labor. This is the power that has secured to them better working conditions, higher wages, shorter workdays, protection for life and limb. Whatever has been gained has been the result of the protest and the demands of the workers in the trade union movement. This spirit of protest against injustice, of constructive, suggestive proposals for betterment, has ever been the dominating spirit of the American Federation of Labor. Upon the hearts of the officers of that organization has been borne in the weary weight of the needs and wants of the toilers. Upon them has been laid the heavy responsibility of bringing cheer



and happiness into the lives of these people, nor have they ever failed in their duties.

True, there is much still to be done, yet much has been done. The American Federation of Labor has never deluded those upon whom the burden of the world's work has fallen with a fanciful idealistic state of society or with short cuts to Utopias; but the American Federation of Labor has said to one and all, join with us to get today an increase in wages, or a reduction of one hour from the workday, or a clean working room, and tomorrow we will try for still greater benefits which the gains of today make possible of attainment. Our purposes have always been immediate, specific, possible, and what is more, crowned with success.

It is folly or worse to charge that the American Federation of Labor "excludes the unskilled." Even most superficial investigation of our affiliated membership will reveal numbers of the so-called unskilled. Belonging to our federation are those who dig ditches and trenches, hodcarriers, building laborers, laborers in foundries and in the iron works, teamsters, bill posters, freight handlers, newsboys and many others.

One of the earliest declarations of the American Federation of Labor, and often reaffirmed without dissenting voice or vote, was:

"We reaffirm one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that working people must unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, sex or politics."

In one of the circulars issued by the Federation in millions of copies in various languages, for general organization purposes, the following declarations of basic economic law are made:

"That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.

"That lack of organization among

the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.

"That general organization of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action."

Are these declarations not clear, broad and comprehensive, urging all workers to make common cause with us?

In another way Tom Mann aligns himself with those who hound and persecute the toilers—he designates the American trade union movement as a "Labor Trust." Would any man who had the real welfare of the workers at heart care to join hands with those who seek to classify their organization with capitalistic corporations of insatiate greed for profits and thereby to lay unclean hands upon the union funds and disrupt the organizations by harassing litigation? The organized labor movement is not a trust, as even Tom Mann knows. So far as Tom Mann himself is concerned, any refutation of this statement is useless, for as one of the early philosophers said: "Do ye imagine to reprove words? Seeing that the speeches of one that is desperate are as wind!" But yet such is the man who would use the power of his manhood and the weight of his influence to turn the toilers of our land against the American Federation of Labor. Such is the course of the man who vilifies the officers of the American Federation of Labor and misrepresents their aims and policies. His statements are untrue, his advice is bad, his influence is pernicious.

Tom Mann is well known among the organized workers of his own country, England, and he dare not venture to utter there in their presence what he has so flamboyantly, untruthfully and treacherously proclaimed in the United States.

He sought to bring confusion upon the labor movement of America, but his words bring only contempt upon himself.—Gompers.

## THE PALACE OF PEACE

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)



**M**ANGLED bodies, shattered limbs, heaps of slain and almost every form of human shape and countenance destroyed, and multitude of things, animate and inanimate, trodden under foot or scattered—or scattering—to save life; ah, that is war, awful, dreadful, calamitous war—war that spills human blood and wounds and maims and ends human life; and why? To satisfy mad ambition and the demands for lust, power and greed. No matter what country it be, if it is a civilized one, its broad spirit will nevertheless search for and find not only the universal state of peace, but the place where may be conceived, nourished and developed into robust existence the vigorous form of animate peace. Let us have peace!

Is not our age a civilized one? Yes, only the civilizing influences of developing intelligence, discovered knowledge and advanced education do not yet cover this wide, wondrous world with their enlightening offices. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, there is one place on earth to which civilization looks to point a universal condition in which war between nations and among their people will neither be known or countenanced. That place is called The Hague. There on the 28th day of last August a Palace of Peace—peace among and between nations—was dedicated in the presence of a queen, a prince consort, other royal personages, men of prominence in art, sciences, state diplomacy, political thought and action, financial spheres, philanthropic societies and social circles, but none who really represented the common people.

What strikes one's particular no-

tice is not that the dedicated edifice has any architecture distinctive of superior beauty, majesty or height or stands alone or unequaled in the world, but that the structure, magnificent though it is, cost just one man a million and a half of dollars. That large sum was, however, his own personal gift to promote and further a purpose which he believed would, and it may, benefit the entire human race. It has been stated—we are not sure that it has ever been denied—that his annual income exceeds four times the sum of his gift. It must be so, and even more, for it is known that his annual gifts, principally to educational institutions, seldom are less than the amount expended in the erection and completion of The Hague palace.

What is also specially noticeable is that the orator-in-chief of the occasion—a known linguist, broad of knowledge, phrased his oration in French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek and English. Though full and free in eloquence and rhetoric, it was evident that his effort was not to display his ability to address his auditors in many languages, but rather to utilize those in use by the more powerful and recognized governments, since their official representatives were present. As one sails, as it were, over his broad oceans of oratory and notes his efforts to lead into swelling changes, it can not but be seen that the channel of his desire was to reach the unrepresented class of humanity and human affairs. This rises to view in his assurance that the opening of the palace was “an important page in the history of arbitration,” and that “within its chambers of amity all controversies might and should be settled from the moment contending parties desired settlement.” By at

(Continued on page 14.)



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE tariff bill has passed Congress and has become a law. There are undoubtedly thousands of our members who perhaps have never given this matter any consideration at all. The fact is, it has been one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted by our government within the past twenty years. It was a case of where the master mind of President Wilson had to overcome many influences even within his own party. It is also a case of where justice and right prevailed in the political arena over corruption and selfishness. The main object of the President in the introduction of the tariff bill and his watching it so closely in an endeavor to have it become a law, was for the purpose of relieving some of the strain on the working people of the country. The Democratic platform upon which President Wilson was nominated and elected, pledged itself to a downward revision of the tariff. It has been proved that many of the Democratic congressmen and some of the senators forgot their platform, broke their pledges, and in every way fought against certain schedules embodied in the bill. But, President Wilson stood loyally on the pledges he had made and during the whole hot summer, while Congress was in session, worked assiduously night and day until he redeemed that plank in the platform upon which he was elected, and was successful in making the tariff bill a law.

The bill, as passed, has not entirely abolished duties on all articles coming into our country. We have not established free trade. We have only started by reducing the duty on certain articles as a kind of an experiment. If it is found that the reduction on certain articles is successful undoubtedly in years to come it will be followed up by a more generous and sweeping reduction on everything manufactured abroad which is shipped into this country. The old cry of the employer was that if there was a reduction in tariff on goods manufactured abroad, it was going to injure the wages of the American working men, but this old, lying story has been thoroughly exposed and the statements of those crooked, corrupt manufacturers has not been considered by the present head of the nation or by the Democratic government in Washington. If you will remember, during the discussion of the Payne-Aldrich bill, the American Woolen Company, through its representatives, appeared in Washington before the tariff committee and pleaded that the then high duty be held on all foreign manufactured woolen goods, because if a reduction in the tariff took place, it would injure the wages of the workers in Lawrence where about twelve thousand persons are employed by the American Woolen Company. The Republican administration and its tariff committee not only retained the then high tariff rate on woolen manufactured goods but raised the rate for the protection of the American Woolen Company. Shortly afterward a strike took place in Lawrence among the employes of this American Woolen Company and as it went on it practically developed into a revolution protesting against the conditions existing in the mills of the American Woolen Company. It went so far, if you will remember, that dynamiting was charged against the leaders of the strike, who were the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. Some lives were lost and a general paralysis of the business of Massachusetts took place, resulting in the appointment by the then President,

Mr. Taft, of Mr. Neill or some other person connected with the Department of Labor, to go down into Lawrence and investigate conditions there. The government established proof that the lowest possible wages imaginable was being received by the employes of the American Woolen Company in its mills, and this company had claimed the protection of a high tariff in order to protect the high wage of its operators, showing conclusively that so far as wages were concerned, that the highest protected manufacturers in many instances paid the very lowest wages. The corrupt manufacturers fooled our national government then, but they were unsuccessful in playing the same trick this year on President Wilson or the Democratic congress in Washington. Tariff today is the question of the hour. The increased cost of living is still going on climbing higher and higher each year. Millions of working people are finding it almost impossible to continue under the strain. Strikes, in many instances, result as a protest of the working people against the almost unbearable load they are carrying in trying to make both ends meet. In a majority of the unorganized trades or vocations men cannot live on the wages they are receiving. This results in discontent and causes the workers to have an intense, bitter feeling against the conditions that prevail and promotes the strike to gain conditions that will give them a chance to save a dollar; that enables them to educate their families. Where employer and employe meet and reason out a grievance that exists; in such cases, and under such conditions there are no strikes. I believe that the trade unions of the country should continue to fight for a lowering of tariff until every need in the home of the worker, such as food and clothing, furniture and everything else be admitted into our country free of all duty, thereby forcing the American capitalists who now control everything, to lower their prices to such an extent that only a reasonable, honest profit on the capital invested would be obtained by the industry.

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**T**HERE is no room in the labor movement for him who is continually grumbling and finding fault with everything that is being done. No class of society today has any use for the grouch. People like the person who smiles better than they do him who is continually distrusting everything and everybody. Every one has their own troubles. The only difference is that some have the strength of character to overcome their troubles. If you expect to have friends keep your troubles to yourself and especially so in your local meetings. Do not pester everyone attending the meeting with your petty grievance, which can be adjusted after the meeting, or with the officers or business agent. The old saying was never more appropriate or practical than it is today:

“Laugh and the world laughs with you—  
Weep and you weep alone.”

Everybody loves the man who laughs. Even the business agent becomes disgusted with the man who continually whines.

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**W**E ought to have in every local union throughout the country some official who would have interest enough in the movement in his district to write a letter to the Journal each month explaining conditions in his locality. Our officers are competent to write, but they are exceedingly careless and lazy in most instances. Nearly all of the other labor publications contain several



pages of correspondence from locals in all parts of the country. Our union officials stand alone in this respect, neglecting to correspond, through the columns of the Journal, with their brother officials scattered all over the United States and Canada. Writing is a habit and can be improved by practice. How does any local officer expect to advance himself or his membership when he is so absolutely negligent that he will not write one hundred or one hundred and fifty words of cheer to be conveyed through the columns of the Journal to the fifty thousand members of our organization, some located in the most remote parts of the United States who will read his words with pleasure. We therefore ask that from now on that the local see to it that some one of its officers write a letter for publication in the Magazine. We also ask all our officers in the labor movement, especially in the large cities, such as New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, if they ever expect to get above their present position, that they begin to practice by writing something for the Magazine each month. You men in the large industrial centers do not understand the necessity of transferring information to the different parts of the country, to some brother who may need your advice and help. Therefore, get busy and in the future let us hear from you.

FOR the past year there has been very little disturbance in Chicago between the two organizations, that is, between the locals affiliated with our International Union and the locals affiliated under the head of the Chicago Teamsters. This is as it should be. If for the time being we can not get along together in one organization, then we should at least have the feeling that ought to exist between union men, that is, a feeling of justice, allowing that the other side always has some rights in every situation. Three years ago, when the Chicago Teamsters first started, it was nothing but continual fighting between union men on the streets of Chicago, and the only ones who profited by this disgraceful spectacle were the employers. Associations of employers are continually working throughout the country, through their detective agencies and other sources, in an endeavor to promote discontent in the labor movement, with the object that dissatisfaction will prevail to such an extent that the unions will become split up, and the leaders will fight among themselves with the result that the power of the organization will diminish. Employers' Associations have gone so far as to place members in their employ in the labor unions who have obtained admission into the councils of the unions, and in many instances advocated the commitment of crime and when the time came for prosecution turned state's evidence against the honest officials of the union. The employers' associations have contributed freely to politicians and in the event of their being successful in electing to office their party, have used those politicians toward influencing labor unions along certain directions, so that said labor unions might be useless to the membership of which they were composed. All the Mulhall confessions and the exposures in the McNamara trial ought to be sufficient evidence for all trade unions throughout the country to be aware of anything leading to dissension in their organization and if dissension exists all efforts ought to be put forward toward healing the breach or conciliating the individual involved. After all, men are only atoms placed in certain positions for a short period of time. The man, or men, who believe that they are going to continue in power forever are exceedingly foolish, consequently those of us who are at the head today may and will be removed from office within a short time. The

more honorable and the more honest and straightforward we conduct our business, the longer will we hold the confidence of our people. Our main object then should be to serve the people we represent in every way possible and that cannot be done by fermenting trouble, by breeding discontent, by unjust jealousies, or creating dissatisfaction among the membership. The one who aims and struggles to raise the membership of his organization up to that high level where each man will respect the rights of others and teach his fellow beings the principle of justice, he is the leader who will continue in office and be always respected by his own class.

**W**E are still anxious that each one of our members shall obtain a copy of the Journal each month. There is no reason why every one of our fifty thousand members should not have the Journal in his home each month. It costs nothing, except the sending in of the member's address by the secretary-treasurer of the local union. We are mailing out each month thirty thousand copies. We want the names and addresses of the remaining twenty thousand. Are you one of those who receive the Journal, and do you know of any one of the members of your local who does not receive the Magazine? If you do, get this brother to go to the secretary of his local and insist on the secretary forwarding his name and address to this office. Each month hundreds of copies of the Journal are returned to this office by the post-office department where it finds it impossible to deliver the Magazine, because, since the previous month, the member has changed his address and has not notified this office of the change or notified the postoffice department. Therefore when you move and change your address, the first thing you ought to do is to have the secretary of your local send in your change in address to this office.

There is no better means of education each month than by reading some of the trade union journals. We receive in this office every month letters from professors of colleges and from institutions of education in different parts of the country requesting that our Journal be forwarded to them. In the institutions of education throughout the country today every labor Magazine is received and files made of said publications. The students attending universities are nearly all taking courses in economics and the best and most desirable information on this particular question can be obtained from the columns of the labor magazines by those same students who, in a few years, will become the masters of industry throughout the nation. There is also contained in some of the labor journals valuable information pertaining to our national governmental affairs and also information on other important questions that confront the people of our country. Why, then, is it that you are not receiving a copy of the Magazine published by your organization, and also why is it that you are not purchasing some of the labor papers and journals that are published each month and which are on sale in your locality? One of the reasons why the working people are not farther ahead is because they neglect to educate themselves on the important matters with which we have to deal every day of our lives. Get busy then and see to it that your name is forwarded to the general office so that you may receive the Journal each month.

Within the last three months the following charters have been issued to local unions throughout the country:



Local No. 422, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Local No. 484, Newark, N. J.  
 Local No. 385, Springwells, Mich.  
 Local No. 680, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Local No. 423, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Local No. 114, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Local No. 217, Hazleton, Pa.  
 Local No. 233, Douglass, Ariz.  
 Local No. 433, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Local No. 373, Shreveport, La.  
 Local No. 364, Midland, Pa.  
 Local No. 485, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our membership can judge from the above list that we are still progressing. In the most out-of-the-way places sometimes we have applications for charters and the emblem of our organization can be found among the men living in the very extreme and most remote corners of our country.

### THE PALACE OF PEACE

(Continued from page 9.)

least assumption, one may infer that no great question, concern or affair affecting amicable relations between man and man was to be denied settlement in the chambers of the Palace of Peace. What a hope lies in his assurance!

Had it any prospect of permanency? No; for after all it was only a hope before which rose no bright aspect of realization. The conclusion that the aspect is merely visionary is sad, but still sadder is the fact that nowhere in this wonderful world has capital, or any other power, element or factor erected or dedicated a palace; nay, not even a plain, ordinary assembly room wherein the voice of industrial peace would be permitted to rise in supreme comity and concession and in the exercise of reasonable command to quiet and hush the harsh and overbearing tongue of insatiate wealth and power against the complaining tongue of labor.

Labor is wealth, but it has neither wealth nor unity great and strong enough to erect any grand or modest temple and devote and dedicate it exclusively to the pro-

motion and maintenance of industrial peace. In its solid bodies, especially the American Federation of Labor, it has a powerful voice always calling for a reign of industrial peace. What that voice emphasizes in pleading notes is, however, for a regency of happiness, prosperity, intelligence, educational, moral and social advancement for the laboring masses. Such a regency makes for human good and history records no greater, nobler deeds for humanity than those which modern labor organizations have performed in behalf of the toilers.

It is opposition to such enlightened action that creates in the breast of toilers a spirit of defense, and only a greed for power and profit will uphold such antagonism. Thus do capital and labor confront each other. One has the means to erect a Palace of Peace, the other is penniless to carry out its desire for such an edifice. One enters the doors of The Hague palace and is welcomed; the other finds them closed to it, but keeps on and on and on in its struggle for the uplift and freedom of the toilers of the world. That is why humanity enlists under its banners.—Carpenter.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last meeting, held September 28, 1913, the members were more than delighted to hear the report read for the last quarter and hear the amount of money on hand at our headquarters and the way it has been handled by our two executive officers at the General Office. They join in and send their hearty congratulations to our two General Officers, and they also wish you and the organization continued success. They were certainly encouraged when they heard how much money was down there, and we know and understand that a little word of encouragement never does any harm, while other organizations or local unions are continually criticising and kicking because they cannot handle the funds to suit themselves. If they did we never would have a cent. With best wishes and kindest regards to all, from Local 710.

GEORGE GOLDEN.

## TRADE UNIONS RECOGNIZED

A London (Eng.) dispatch states that an important victory for the trade unions has been gained in that the British admiralty has decided to award them official recognition. This is interpreted to mean that hereafter in dealing with employees regarding wages, hours and conditions of labor the unions of the various crafts will be recognized as the representatives of the employees. With this general policy established by the British Government it will have a salutary effect upon all corporations equipped to manufacture products used by the government.

## FIRETRAP CONSTRUCTION

How many more hundreds of working girls and women must be roasted alive in factories before factories will be built from which workers can escape in case of fire?

How many more hideous sacrifices of human life must be made before Americans are moved to destroy the conditions which give birth to these horrors?

At Binghamton between 50 and 75 working girls and women were burned to death in a blaze which devoured the shop they worked in before they were able to escape. If our sensibilities had not been utterly dulled long since by the countless number of workers killed and maimed in industries, or if the killed had been the daughters of wealthy parents, instead of mere working girls and women, the nation would ring for months with the sound of lamentation.

The Binghamton disaster would be somewhat less appalling if it stood in a class by itself; if its shocking details were not characteristic of a large number of similar disasters of the past and of disasters that are likely to occur in the coming years.

It is a sad and pitiful commentary on human frailty or public indifference that some such appalling tragedy as the Binghamton fire is needed to arouse a community to regard for their fellows. The Slocum disaster improved the methods of inspecting steamships. The sinking of the Titanic insured an adequate supply of life boats. The Asch building (the Triangle factory) fire might have been counted on to assure a reasonable degree of safety to factory girls.

But what do we find? While



public opinion was aroused over the Triangle factory fire, some representatives of the real estate interests, who were more sensitive to the sacredness of property than of human life, were temporarily cowed into silence. When the public calmed down, they exercised their insidious pressure upon the State Factory Investigating Commission during its deliberations. They succeeded in preventing the committee of safety in securing the adoption of a law which if passed would have saved the lives of many of the victims of the Binghamton fire. The committee urged that all buildings should have fireproof enclosed stairways.

Much can be forgiven in a country when it is passing through its pioneer period, which is characterized by disasters due to hurry in construction or defective methods of transportation. But the United States is no longer a pioneer country. Its building laws and fire regulations need overhauling and a tightening up. Burning caged prisoners and caged working girls will have to stop, even if a few greedy landlords and a few inefficient officials have to go to the penitentiary for such horrible "accidents" that can and ought to have been prevented.—Photo Engraver.

### POSITIVE GOODNESS

It is no reason for self-congratulation that you have done nothing very bad. There is nothing noble in a negative goodness. Do kind things, speak words of good cheer, help somebody somewhere, instead of standing back and contrasting yourself complacently with those whose lives are a series of wrongs against their fellows.—Bridgemen.

In this world of trial and tribulation there is little room for the grouch. Talk cheerfulness or hold your peace. Nobody is interested in your troubles.

### AN APPEAL TO LIBERTY

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Goddess of Liberty, listen!  
Listen, I say, and look  
To the sounds and the sigh of sorrow  
This side of Sandy Hook.  
Your eye is searching the distance;  
You are holding your torch too high  
To see the slaves who are fettered,  
Though close at your feet they lie;  
And the cry of the suffering stranger  
Has reached your ear and your breast,  
But you do not heed the wail that comes  
From the haunts of your own oppressed.

Goddess of Liberty, follow!  
Follow me where I lead;  
Come down into the sweatshop  
And look on the work of greed;  
Look on the faces of children;  
Old before they were born;  
Look on the haggard women  
Of all sex-graces shorn;  
Look on the men—God help us  
If this is what it means  
To be men in the Land of Freedom  
And live like mere machines!

Goddess of Liberty, answer!  
How can the slaves of Spain  
Find freedom under your banner  
While your own still wear the chain?  
Loud is the screech of the eagle  
And boastful the voice of your drums,  
But they do not silence the wail of despair  
That rises out of your slums.  
What will you do with your conquests  
And how shall your hosts be fed,  
While our streets are filled with desperate throngs,  
Crying for work or bread?

The General Executive Board, in session assembled, at Headquarters, decided that any local union affiliated with the International Union in the New York district, or in any district, that deliberately violates our law, will have its charter revoked immediately and instructed the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer to that effect.

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The strike in Seattle still continues and by the time this Journal reaches the hands of our membership, the General President will be among the strikers endeavoring to assist them by his advice and counsel. As the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Seattle, Wash., the General President and other representatives of our International who were elected as delegates to attend the sessions of the convention will have an opportunity to be with the strikers in this city. Up to this time everything points to the success of the strike, as reported by Vice-President Casey, who has given a great deal of his time and attention to the situation. The strikers have been receiving their strike benefits regularly from the International office, and, by instructions of the Board, we will continue to send strike benefits just as long as the strike lasts, because we believe that the local union is making the fight of its life for the organized labor movement in the State of Washington.

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Forty of our members were locked out in Providence, R. I., because they joined our organization. They were employed by the Providence public market and were members of Local No. 189. It is rather strange that employers in this enlightened age are so absolutely unfair as to deny a man the right to join a labor union, but still we find, even in the oldest part of our country, New England, where this condition prevails, and that employing concerns fail to recognize the rights guaranteed the working men by the constitution of our country.

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For the past three months we have received per capita tax on over fifty thousand members. Let us continue to work together until we go still higher in membership. There are also about ten thousand members who are outside of the International Union in Chicago, and it is safe to say that there are also ten thousand members in local unions upon which we are receiving no per capita tax, members who do not pay their dues regularly, and there are also some local unions that do not pay their rightful per capita tax to the International Union. Adding all together it is a certainty that there are over seventy thousand teamsters and chauffeurs organized throughout the nation.



Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

WEAR THE EMBLEM

OF

Our Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

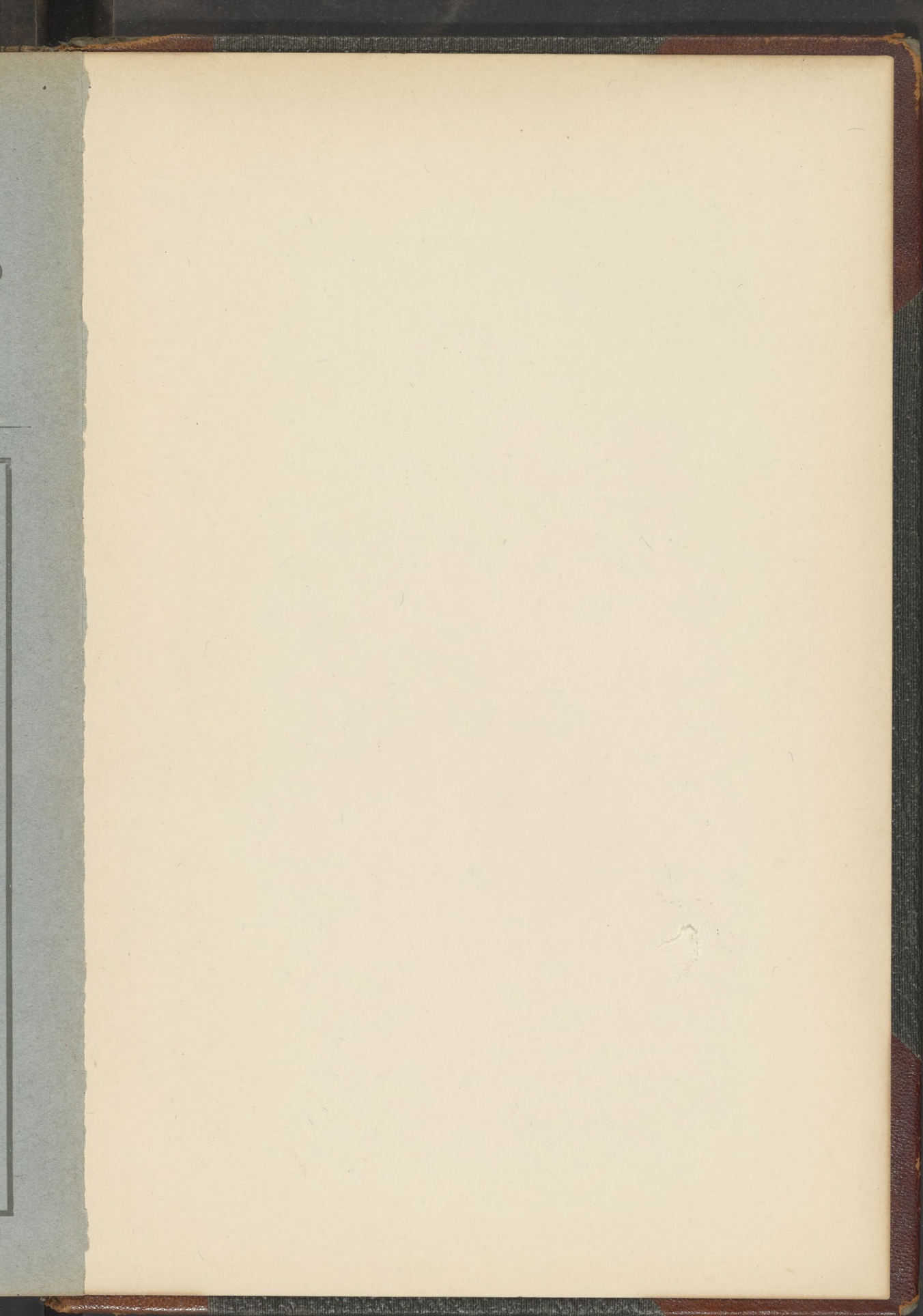
Buttons - - - - - 25c a piece

Cuff Buttons - - - 75c a pair

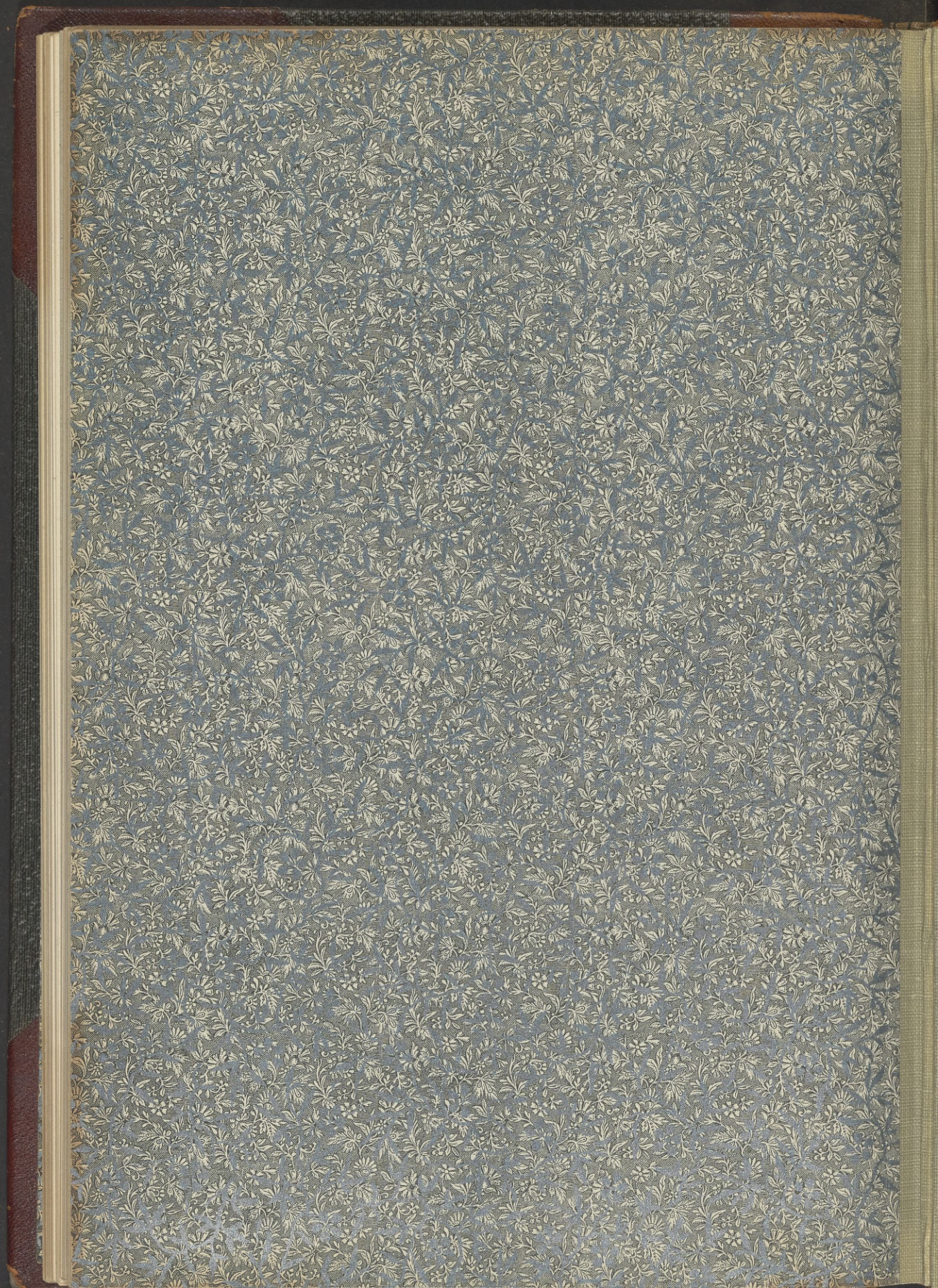
Watch Charms - \$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary  
222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Indiana











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